The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 36 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Adenwith	
1914				
14th Feb.	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st. ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th. ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st. ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia..	10000
*1stApril	Illimani ..	7000	.....	..
4th. ,,	[illegible]ahia ..	8000	.....	..
11th. ,,	[illegible]sette ..	6000	Medina ...	12500
18th. ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
*29th. ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May.	C[illegible]a ..	8000	.....	..
3th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ...	11000
0th. ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16rd. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
9th ,,	Madonia ..	10500	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.
Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April 1914.
The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON ..... ,,	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's steamer leave Bombay fortnightly, usually WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
186 P. & O. S. N. Co. Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	4965	10th. Feb.	21 th. Feb.
Inaba Maru	K. Shinoh	6180	15th. ,,	27 th. ,,
Tottori Maru	A.E. Moses.	5916	25th.	5th. Mar.
Jinsen Maru.				
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	2[illegible]th. ,,	7th.April.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4825	17th. ,,	28th. ,,
Kamakura Maru	Hori.	6126	6th. April.	17th. ,,
Rangoon Maru	Date.	6143	14th. ,,	[illegible] ,,

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1906

FIRE LIFE
(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Authorised Capital	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	65,000
Claims Paid Over	1,50,000

Special Features.

Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
Policies simple in form.
Claims paid promptly.
Economical management.

WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.
For full particulars apply to:—
Messrs. M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS,
SECRETARIES.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Birmingham A&C	7475*	23rd. Feb....	21st. Feb....
City of Calcutta A&C	7680*	12th Feb.	10th Mar.
Trafford Hall A	5321	21st Mar. ...	....
City of Manchester A&C	5551	.....	25th Mar....
City of Paris A&C	9232*	13th April...	11th April ..
City of Karachi A&C	5506	....	22nd April ..
City of Lahore A&C	6875	....	29th April...
City of Birmingham A&C	7475	27th May ...	25th May ...

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1stClass Single.	1st Class Return.	2ndCl Single	ss2ndClas Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles[illegible] from Liverpool ..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Canard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... ,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,,	18,550,000

Head Office : YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsien	Liaoyang
Changchun		Calcutta
Dairen	Dalney)	London
Hankow		Lyons
Harbin		Fengtien
Hongkong		(Mukden)
Honolulu		Nagasaki
Kobe		Newchwang
		New York
Los Angeles, Cal. U.S.A.		
Osaka		
Pekin		
Ryojun (Port Arthur)		
San Francisco		
Shanghai		
Tienling		
Tientsin		
Tokyo		
Tsinatan.		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 4 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. PEORIE
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

INTEND TO DESPATCH ST MEPS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 13th Feb. *6 a.m. Direct.
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 16th Feb. 11 a.m. †P. & C.M.
KOLA 1205 Th. 19th February 9 a.m. ‡CM.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSRAH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "KOLA" 1205 tons, on Thursday, the 19th February, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "LINDULA," 3358, tons, on Thursday, the 12th February, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

*PALAMCOTTA ...3413 Thursday 19th Feb.
†PURNEA .....3306 ,, 5th Mar.
*PUNDUA ..... 3305 ,, 19th Mar.
†PENTAKOTA .....3418 ,, 2nd April.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Daresalam, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onwards connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait, Settlement Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

12th February, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
EGYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	29th Feb. 1914
MASSILIA ...	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar. ,,
OLYMPIA ...	5124	J. Kinnaird	27th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA...	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th April ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA ...	6338	G. Mitchell	1st May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Return. Rs.	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	884
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	941	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

83-85, Medows Street, } BOMBAY.
7, Esplanade Road, }

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 24.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	[illegible]obi
Karachi	Colombo	Jaffna
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, 1, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid up Capital	£400,000
Reserve Fund	£15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.....	£600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C.M.G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Hasgell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bruce-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart.
E. J. Moses, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit., Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

284—6

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JIVANRAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

ANOTHER BIG VICTORY.

The SHAW BUSINESS COLLEGES, the largest in NORTHERN NEW ENGLAND, Purchased, in ONE SINGLE ORDER, (52)

FIFTY-TWO

ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITERS.

Model No. 5, SOLELY on a basis of MERIT, after Comparing them with other leading machines.

ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITERS

SELL

ENTIRELY ON THEIR MERITS.

SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 9,88,153
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers)	Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

89, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 10,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

NOW OUT.

THE INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT FOR Students and Practitioners BY

JESTONJI L. PARUCK, B. A., L.L.B.,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BOMBAY.

Containing all the recent cases decided between 1900–1913 by the High Courts in India and by the Privy Council on the subject. All subjects lucidly explained.

With an Appendix.

Containing the full Text of the Indian Succession Act, the Hindu Wills Act, the Parsi Intestate Succession Act, etc., etc,

Price Rs. 5.

Ramchandra Govind & Son
Booksellers,
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

THE

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

Cleaning, dyeing, and general laundry work have now become a science, and there are few firms in Bombay who realise this. We claim that we, at least, have kept pace with the times and with the assistance of our new electrical and steam cleaning plants, collar and shirt finishing machinery, electric and gas, irons, and finishing cones, we are enabled to satisfy the most fastidious taste. Try us and be convinced. Price lists on application.

SHOW ROOM
2-14, HAMAM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged.

	Rs.	a.
Per line.....	0	4
Minimum charge.....	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 01011

WANTED.

WANTED, a qualified and experienced OVERSEER, on a salary of Rs. 70 plus 20 per mensem, by the District Local Board, Poona, on probation for one year, for Local Fund works in Bhimthadi and Purandhar talukas. One capable of drawing up plans and estimates for roads and buildings. Only L. C. Es. and those who have passed the Sub-Overseer's test, should apply with testimonials.

L. J. MOUNTFORD,
01063 President, D. L. B., Poona.

LOCUM TENENS.—WANTED for a colliery district the services of a pure European Medical Officer, with home qualifications, for a period of 8 months from 1st March, 1914.—Apply with full particulars of qualifications and salary required to the SECRETARY, Indian Mining Association, Post Box No. 280, Calcutta. 01093

WANTED at once a certificated TEACHER, Church of England communicant member, for Standard II in Bombay Education Society's Girls' High School, Byculla. Salary Rs. 40 per mensem with free board and lodging. Testimonials to be sent to THE HONY. SECRETARY. 01080

WANTED FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for Khandwa Main Dispensary from April 1st.

Salary Rs. 50—5—60 plus Rs. 10 house rent until the quarters are ready. Apply to

CAPTAIN W. TARR, I.M.S.,
Civil Surgeon,
01077 Khandwa; Central Provinces.

WANTED—4 men who have passed the Sub-Overseer's examination for the posts of Local Fund Sub-Overseers in the Satara District. Pay Rs. 30 rising by increments and travelling allowance Rs. 15 per month. Posts pensionable. Candidates desiring to accept the post to apply within the 20th of February 1914 and be present in the Hazari bunglow at Satara on the 24th February 1914. Will not be appointed without being seen personally.

N. C. PETHE,
1523 Huzur Deputy Collector, Satara.

WANTED:—A. L. M. and S. to be CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER for the Jamkhandi State for one year. Apply to the Undersigned with certificates of character and efficiency before 1st March, 1914. The salary would be settled according to merits.

STATE KARBHARI,
Jamkhandi.
Jamkhandi, 3rd February, 1914.
01094

WANTED from 1st March, to the end of the year, a Teacher for Class VI, Elementary School Certificate Examination Class. Must have passed Senior Cambridge, Matriculation or High School Examination. Preference will be given to one who holds a Teacher's Certificate. Church of England. Salary Rs. 70 with board and lodging and Rs. 10 if capable of teaching Singing.—Apply with copies of testimonials, and stating age and experience, to—

THE HONORARY SECRETARY.
01098 Calcutta Free School.

WANTED for the BROACH CITY MUNICIPALITY.

1.—HEALTH OFFICER possessing the degree of M.B.B.S. and qualifications in Hygiene and Epidemiology approved in Government Resolution No. 2161 dated 15th March 1913. Salary Rs. 150-10-300.

2.—Two SANITARY INSPECTORS possessing certificates of Sanitation after attendance at the Sanitary Surveyors class at Bombay—Salary Rs. 50—plus Rs. 10 allowance.

Apply before 1st MARCH 1914 stating age, caste, residence, with copies of Certificates to

CHAIRMAN, SANITARY COMMITTEE,
1532 BROACH CITY MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED.—The Port Commissioners, Chittagong, require the services of a CHIEF ENGINEER holding a First Class Board of Trade Certificate on Rs. 250—10—300 with a bonus of Rs. 100 a month on results plus ration or messing allowance Rs. 30 and overtime allowance for their combined Suction and Bucket Dredger "Karnafuli I." Applicants should submit to the Port Officer, Chittagong, copies of testimonials giving full particulars as to age, previous service and certificates of ability. Preference will be given to an Engineer having previous dredging experience. Applications will be received up to the 15th March, 1914. Selected applicant must be prepared to join on the 1st May 1914, producing a certificate of fitness for service on examination by a Civil Surgeon. He will be required to execute an agreement for giving three months' notice before quitting the Port Commissioners' service.

E. GRAY MILLS,
Commander, R. I. M.,
Port Office, Chittagong.
Chittagong, the 3rd February, 1914.
01095

WANTED.

WANTED—CANVASSERS for door-plates. Good commission given or Salary Rs. 60. The STAR INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Shanker Shet's Wadi, Thakurdwar Road, Bombay. 1535

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Gould's Vertical Donkey pumps, grinding stones and troughs, pulley blocks, chain blocks, rivets, coach screws, C. I. pulleys galvanized and steam pipes, 1 to 4 inches in size, steam and sluce valves, crab winches, screwing machines, spindle oil etc., etc., will be sold in lots and also in required quantities at cheaper rates.

Enquire to the MANAGER at Two Tanks, Soorte Moholla Godown, near the Mahomedan's Mosque. 1526

HOUSE BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised* for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Re. 1-8 from No. 5 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, and The Bombay Tract and Book Society, Dhobie Talao, Bombay. 01027

RACING PONIES FOR SALE.—Owner Going Home.

MAORI KING, Bl. Aus. G. 14-1. 8 years. Rs. 5,000.

2. BRIGHT METAL, Br. Aus. G. 8 years Rs. 1,200.

3. COUNCILLOR Br. Aus. G. 9 years, Rs. 1,500.

4. PRINCE CHARLIE, Ch. A. H. 8 years, Rs. 1,200.

No. 1 is the fastest 14-1 racing pony outside Calcutta, also a 1st class polo pony, played in many tournaments and has never been beaten in the Show Ring, winner of 12 1st prizes.

No. 2 well-known steeplechase horse. Winner of a 3-mile chaso Rawal Pindi 1913, carrying 12st. 7lbs. Should make a good charger.

No. 3 well-known steeplechase horse and trained cavalry horse, winner of the Lucknow Military Chase, this month and other races. A very good looking horse.

No. 4 winner of the Army Cup and Great Oudh Handicap. Also a good light weight polo pony.

All the above are believed sound. No offers.

Apply up to 15th of February to G. O. THOMAS, R. W. F., Quetta; after this date to Mr. A. BEEDHAM, Trainer, Bareilly, (where the horses will be). 01092

TO BE LET:

TO LET, "Barometer View," Lonavla, 'A,' 'B,' and 'C,' bungalows; furnished, for season. Apply COOVERJI MANCHERJI MISTRY, Khambata Lane, Khetwadi. 1522

TO LET a large BUNGLOW with garden at Club Road consisting of a upper and a lower FLAT will be done up according to the wishes of the tenant stabling accommodation for two carriages and two horses. Suitable for a large chummery or a boarding house will be fitted with Electric lights and fans as required. Flats may be had separate. Apply to B. NICHOLSON, Oriental Buildings 1st floor between 9 and 11 a. m., (S. T.), on week days or by letter. 01091

TO LET—A few FLATS in Grant Building and Kamal Mansions, Arthur Bander, Colaba, one of the few coolest and healthiest places in Bombay. Very few buildings in Bombay can boast of commanding such a magnificent view of the harbour and the locality as Kamal Mansion does. Kamal Mansions are fitted with electric installation, modern sanitary, spacious kitchen, etc. Flats are most spacious and airy. A most comfortable place for Europeans but also very suitable for Parsi families living in European style. Inspection solicited. Every consideration shown, and no agreement for fixed period demanded. Rent very moderate. Grant Buildings Rs. 45 to Rs. 75; Kamal Mansions Rs. 60 to Rs. 90 exclusive of electric charges. Apply MANAGER P. B. SIRCAR, 3rd Entrance, Top floor, Kamal Mansion 1497

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that about 500 Maunds (1 Maund equal to 28lbs.) of SANDALWOOD will be sold in PUBLIC AUCTION at Salem by the Range Officer, East Salem, in his office on the 21st March, 1914, at 1 p.m.

For further particulars apply to THE DISTRICT FOREST OFFICER, South Salem District, Salem. 01055

NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club of Western India, Poona, will be held at the Club on THURSDAY, the 12th March, at 7 p.m.

By order,
P. N. LESLIE, Major, I.A.,
01100 Hon. Secy., C.W.I.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 456 of 1911.

Re CHOTALAL MOOLCHAND SHA of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Tamba Kanta in Koliwalla's house, carrying on business under the name and firm of Moolchand Ranchordas, as yarn and cotton merchant an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above-named Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 15th April, 1914, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 4th day of February 1914.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, the 11th February, 1914.
1534

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A NUMBER of LICENSES for the retail sale in the Town and Island of Bombay of intoxicating drugs (Ganja, Bhang, Charas, Majum, etc.), prepared from "hemp" as defined in section 3 (9) of th Bombay Abkari Act V of 1878 as subsequently amended, for the period of one year commencing from the 1st April, 1914, will be sold by public auction at the Town Hall at 12 noon (S.T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant.

The conditions of sale and the form of licenses can be seen at the office of the Assistant Collector of Excise, Town Custom House, Bombay, on any day during working hours.

F. L. SALE,
Collector of Bombay.
Bombay, 1st February, 1914. 01097

AKYAB MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS, with copies of testimonials, will be received by THE PRESIDENT, Akyab Municipality, up to the 28th February, 1914, for the appointment of SECRETARY to the Akyab Municipality. The salary of the appointment is Rs. 380 rising by annual increments of Rs. 20 to Rs. 400 per mensem.

The successful candidate must be qualified under the Clerkship Rules and will be required to contribute to the Provident Fund.

Preference will be given to candidates who have experience of the duties of a Secretary of a Municipality in Burma.

E. F. BAUM,
President,
Akyab Municipality.
Akyab, the 26th January, 1914. 01088

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

CONTRACTS FOR 1914-15.

THE South Indian Railway Company, Limited, is prepared to receive (up to 5 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 27th February, 1914) TENDERS for the supply of the following articles during the twelve months ending 31st March, 1915:—

Kerosine Oil, 125deg. (in bulk) about 1,110,000 pounds.
Kerosine Oil, 125deg. (in tins) about 143,000 pounds.
Mineral Axle Oil, about 119,500 gallons.
Cylinder Oil, about 32,900 gallons.
Cylinder, Lubricating Oil, Wakefield's S. H. S. about 10,900 pounds.
Reelers' Cotton Waste, about 730 cwts.
Weavers' Cotton Waste, about 2,000 cwts.
Flax, about 4,700 pounds.
Country Sealing Wax, about 10,000 pounds.
Heavy Mineral Grease, about 65,000 pounds.
Miscellaneous Stores. (European and Country) about as per Schedule.
Stationery, about as per Schedule.

2. For Detailed Notice, Tender Forms and any further particulars, apply to:—

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STORES,
South Indian Railway,
Negapatam.

3. Copies of the Schedules of Miscellaneous Stores and Stationery can be had from the Superintendent of Stores upon Tenderers remitting to him the sum of two rupees each. 01099

THE CALCUTTA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

THE following plant is FOR SALE. All in first class order and was worked regularly until the new High Tension Station at Cossipore was started. Full particulars and permission to view the plant can be obtained from:—

THE AGENT AND CHIEF ENGINEER,
8, Dalhousie Square,
Calcutta.

PLANT FOR SALE.

8 Babcock & Wilcox water tube land type boilers. Capacity 7,000 lbs. per hour. Working pressure 175 lbs. Fitted with B & W. chain grate stokers, superheaters, stop valves, non-return valves, high and low water alarms, safety valves, and all other necessary fittings.

2 Similar boilers, fitted with Bennis chain grate stokers.

3 Babcock & Wilcox marine type water tube boilers. Capacity 9,000 lbs. per hour. Working pressure 180 lbs. Fitted with B. & W. chain grate stokers, super-heaters, stop valves, non-return valves, high & low water alarms, safety valves and all other necessary fittings. Each boiler is fitted with a separate chimney 3 ft. 6 in. diameter 70 ft. above the grate.

1 Similar boiler fitted with mechanical stoker, by the Underfeed Stoker Co., including fan motor, starting gear, dampers, etc.

3 715 K/W Belliss-Crompton sets 1110 B.H.P. Belliss & Morcom triple expansion engines direct coupled to 715 K/W Crompton shunt wound dynamos 450-500 volts.

3 228 K/W Bellis-Crompton sets. 350 B. H. P. Bellis &, Morcom triple expansion engines, direct coupled to 228 K/W Crompton shunt wound dynamos 450-500 volts.

3 230 K/W Willans-Crompton sets P. P. P. Willans central valve compound engines, direct coupled to 230 K/W Crompton shunt wound dynamos 4-50 volts.

2 112 K/W Willans-Crompton sets O O O Willans central valve compound engines, direct coupled to 112 K/W Crompton shunt wound dynamos 450-500 volts.

4 38 K/W Willans-Crompton double ended sets. F. F. Willans central valve compound engines, direct coupled at each end to two 19 K/W Crompton shunt wound dynamos 225-250 volts.

All the above sets can be sold with control panels containing main switches, instruments, etc. Also pedestal regulating resistances.

3. Parsons-Crompton Turbo-Generators 570 B.H.P., Parsons steam turbine direct coupled to 400 K/W Crompton shunt wound dynamo 450-500 volts. Each set complete with surface condensor, ciculating pump, Edward air-pump motors, switches, control panels, regulating resistances, etc.

2 750 B. H. P. Korting jet condensers.
2 350 B. H. P. " " "
2 175 B. H. P. " " "
2 60 B. H. P. " " "

2 Crossley Brothers complete suction gas plants. Each plant consisting of a suction type producer, coke scrubber, sawdust filter, tar extractor, 80 B.H.P. engine direct coupled to a 55 K/W. Crompton shunt wound direct current generator 450-500 volts, control panels, instruments, regulating resistances, cooling tanks, connecting pipes, valves etc.

1 Air Compressor.

2 Gwynne's centrifugal 2-inch motor driven pumps.

10 1000 Gall. Crompton electrically driven feed pumps.

2 Crompton electrically driven pumps capable of delivering 25,000 galls. per hour at 30 feet head.

3 Weir tandem, compound condensing pumps 50,000 galls. per hour against 30 feet head.

2 1,000 galls. Stillwell Bierge and Smith Vaile Co. boiler feed steam pumps.

2 Babcock and Wilcox exhaust steam feed water heaters.

4 Webster exhaust steam heaters.

1 Hand controlled travelling crane 10 tons 39 feet 2½-inch centres.

1 Hand controlled travelling crane 20 tons 38 feet 5½-inch centres.

2 5-Ton Weighbridges by Messrs Avery.

2 Paterson gravity filters.

Various tanks, pipes, valves, gangways etc. 1332

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. 'PENANG MARU' having arrived on the 10th instant from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. The Company's Surveyor, Capt. Richards, will attend every morning to survey damages. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the Survey. The BILLS for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
1881

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. NUSSARWANJI & Co., of Lahore, Auctioneers for the North Western Railway, have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, in the General Stores Yard, Lahore, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th February, 1914, and following days, commencing daily at 10 a.m., collections of scrap materials consisting of the following:—

Old rails, steel springs, old files, cast iron burnt retorts, scrap cylinders, short lenghts of rolled beams, W. I. scrap, steel wire ropes, C. I. scrap weights and a large quantity of brass scrap.

Conditions of sale will be notified at the time of auction.

Chief Storekeeper's Office.
Lahore, dated 23rd January, 1914.
01060

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bai NAVALBAI, widow of Tulsidas Vandrawandas, Navalchand Hirachand and Tooisidas Tribhowandas the surviving executrix and executors of the last will and testament of the late Sir Hurkisondas Narotamdas, Knight, and Bai Javerbai, widow of Bhagwandas Narotamdas, and Keshavdas Goculdas Nagindas P. Mehta and Gordhandas Bhagwandas Narotamdas the executrix and executors of the last will and testament of the late Bhagwandas Narotamdas have contracted to sell to Bomonji Aderji Engineer and Meherbai Burjorji Motiwala the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having any right, title, interest, claim, or demand in to or upon the said property by way of sale, exchange, inheritance, mortgage, partnership, gift, trust, lease, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 109 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground known as "Kithalwallee Wadi" situate at Worlee in Bombay containing by admeasurement eight thousand four hundred and forty-one square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal assessment under G Ward No. 1403, Street No. 402 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East partly by the property of Ramji Wasudewji and Kerro Ramji, partly by the property of Pandurang Jasmanji, partly by the property of Yessoba Damodar, partly by the property of Janardhan Ganpat and others, partly by the property of Antone Pascola Luis, partly by the property of Atmaram Jagannath and partly by the property of Pandurang Jasmanji, on the North by the property of Antone Pascola Luis, on the South by a public passage and partly by the property of Pandurang Jasmanji and on the West partly by public passage, partly by the property of Jagonnath Dhunaji and others and partly by the property of Luxman Balaji.

Dated this 10th day of February, 1914.

DAPHTARY, FERREIRA & DIVAN,
1532 Purchasers' Attorneys.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited from well established and reliable Motor Firms or Companies for the conveyance of the following Postal Mails in Bombay City by Motor Car, Lorry or Van:—

A. Daily Mails.
B. Weekly and Occasional Mails.

2. At present 'A' includes DAILY.
Trips 66 daily full
24 " empty
WEIGHT: approximately 32 tons (from 50 lbs to 2 tons per car).
MILEAGE: 180
At present 'B' includes MONTHLY 5,337 Boxes.
11,170 Bags.
TOTAL 16,507
MILEAGE: 850.

'B' Service will be greatly reduced when the new Mole at the Alexandra Docks is ready for use by the Post Office.

3. Detailed particulars of the trips and work can be seen at the Presidency Postmaster's Office between 11 A.M., and 3 P.M., and detailed statements will be supplied by the Presidency Postmaster on application to him.

4. It is proposed to use two types of cars.
(i) for loads upto 560 lbs. excluding driver and postal official.
(ii) for loads upto 2,240 lbs. (1 ton) excluding driver and postal official.

5. The Tender should give the following particulars:—

AS REGARDS 'A'.
(a) The subsidy per mensem required for the whole daily service.
(b) The maximum weight which the subsidy will include without increase of subsidy.
(c) The principles and rate on which an increase of subsidy will subsequently be governed.

AS REGARDS 'B'.
(d) The rate per bag or box irrespective of weight or mileage within the Bombay Delivery area.

GENERAL.
(e) The period of the contract.
(f) How soon the contractor can start the service after signing the contract.
(g) The type or types of cars which the contractor proposes to use.

6. The Tenderer must also in the Tender itself or in a confidential annexure give the Postmaster-General, Bombay, sufficient proof of his general and financial ability to take up and carry through the contract.

7. The successful Tenderer on securing the contract will have to execute a bond with sufficient security to the effect that, if, owing to his default, he is unable to maintain the postal Motor Car service, he will indemnify the Post Office or any loss to which it may be put owing to such default.

8. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves to himself the right to reject any or all tenders and to select any tender that he considers suitable.

9. The Tenders should be sent under SEALED cover addressed to—

H. A. SAMS, Esq., I.C.S.,
Postmaster General,
Bombay.

marked on the cover in clear type "Tender for Postal Motor Service."

10. Tenders will be opened by the undersigned at 12 noon on Tuesday, the 31st March 1914.

H. A. SAMS,
Postmaster-General,
1530 Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE PRINTING MACHINERY, TYPES WOODEN CASES AND TABLES, STOOLS ETC., OF THE CLARENDON PRINTING PRESS.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Credit Bank of India Ld. in liquidation, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public Auction THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 12th day of February, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), the following printing machinery etc. of the "Clarendon Printing Works," on the 1st floor of the premises formerly occupied by the Fort High School, at Homji Street, opposite the Elphinstone Circle Garden:—

One Treadle (English machine), for 8 by 12 size, very little used.

One well-known English-make machine for Royal size very little used.

One ruling press.

Also a large lot of Gujerati and English types in wooden cases, tables, stools, and other serviceable accessories for Printing works.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHTS FOR THE WORKING OF THE GINNING FACTORY AT SANKHEDA (BAHDARPUR) AND THE COTTON PRESS AT DABHOI FOR THE SEASON ENDING 31ST, MAY 1914, SITUATED IN THE "BARODA" DISTRICT.

Under the instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate of the insolvent Tyebally Ismailji Esufbhoy traded as Shaikh Adam Esoofbhai Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., auctioneers, will put up for sale by public auction, at their rooms No. 16, Apollo Street. THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 12th, February 1914, at 4 p.m., the right to work the ginning factory at Sankheda (Bahdarpur) and the cotton press at Dabhoi in the Baroda district for the current season ending on 31st day of May 1914.

For further particulars and conditions of the sale apply to R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, High Court, Bombay or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT, IN VALUABLE COTTON PRESS, GINNING FACTORY AND LAND AT JALGAON, GINNING FACTORY AT SAWDA IN KHANDESH DISTRICT AND GINNING FACTORY AND IRRIGATION WORKS AT KASANDRA IN AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Tyabally Esmalji Esoofbhoy, an Insolvent, doing business in Bombay and other places in the names of Shaik Adam Esoofbhoy & Co., and Abdeally Abdulkadar, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will put up for sale by public auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. The right title and interest of the said Insolvent in the following properties, on the day and times mentioned against each lot.

LOT NO. 1.

ON WEDNESDAY THE 25TH DAY OF FEBRUARY 1914 AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

A COTTON PRESS SITUATE QUITE CLOSE TO THE JALGAON RAILWAY STATION KNOWN AS SHAIK ADAM ESOOFBHOY PRESS.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Government Lease-hold land or ground, with all the buildings out-houses, godown, water tank, and well, standing thereon and enclosed by a wire compound, situate at Jalgaon in Registration Sub District of Jalgaon in Khandesh District, containing by admeasurement 3 acres and 7 goonthas or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of the Moffusil Company, on the west by the road leading to the Railway Station, on the south by the said road, leading to the Railway Station, beyond which is situate the bungalow formerly belonging to cotton market and on the north by the Government land, beyond which is the wire fence of the Railway and machinery consisting of the following:—

One set half press and finisher complete of cotton bailing press of the make of Messrs. Nesmith Wilson & Co.

One cotton opener with engine.

One engine with pump bed to work the press.

One boiler 30' X 7" with other appliances.

LOT NO. 2.

ON WEDNESDAY THE 25TH DAY OF FEBRUARY 1914 AT 3-30 P.M. (S.T.).

GINNING FACTORY AT JALGAON STANDING ON TWO PIECES OF LAND.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground situate at Jalgaon in the Taluka and Sub-district of Nussirabad in the Zilla and District of Khandesh in the Presidency of Bombay, bearing Survey No. 265, and admeasuring 3 acres or thereabouts and being on the south side of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway and bounded on the north by the public road leading from the Village to the Railway Station between the Survey Nos. 3 and 4, on the south by land belonging to the Deccan Ginning Company, on the east by Survey Nos. 10 and 15 and the Deccan Ginning Factory and on the west by a road, running from the village of Jalgaon to the Railway Station by which are situate the East Indian Press Co.'s premises.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground, forming part of Survey No. 259, situate at Jalgaon in Taluka Jalgaon in the District of East Khandesh, within the Registration Sub-district of Jalgaon, containing by admeasurement 2 acres and 3 goonthas and bounded on the north partly by Survey No. 264 and partly by Survey No. 265, on the south by a road on the east by Survey No. 259, belonging to Messrs. Gaddum & Co., and on the west by the road leading to the Railway Station.

AUCTION SALE.

LIST OF MACHINERY.

99 Platt Bros. Macarthy Gins complete.

2 sets of compound engines non-condensing.

2 boilers of high pressure 20' X 7' and 20' X 6'.

1 donkey pump and fire extinguishing appliances, mechanic shops, stores &c.

LOT NO. 3.

ON WEDNESDAY THE 25TH DAY OF FEBRUARY 1914 AT 4 P.M. (S.T.).

THE UNDIVIDED SHARE OR INTEREST OF 30.67 DOORAS (CENTS) IN THE PROPERTY ORIGINALLY KNOWN AS VOLKART PRESS PREMISES, SITUATE AT JALGAON, BUT NOW USED AS GODOWN ONLY.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land with buildings and godowns, standing thereon situate at Jalgaon in the Registration Sub-District of Jalgaon in the Khandesh district, containing by admeasurement 5 acres and 16 goonthas or thereabouts and registered under Survey No. 4 and bound on the north by Survey No. 532, on the south by Survey No. 2, on the east by the road leading to Mandra and on the west by Government Thana Survey No. 2 and Survey No. 3.

LOT NO. 4.

ON WEDNESDAY THE 25TH DAY OF FEBRUARY 1914 AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

THE COTTON GINNING FACTORY AT SAWDA IN KHANDESH DISTRICT.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Sawda near G. I. P. R. Sawda Station in Taluka Ravera, Zilla Khandesh in the Registration Sub-District of Sawda, bearing Survey No. 5 Pot No. 2, containing by admeasurement 1 acre and 3 goonthas and bounded on the east by Survey No. 18 and by Railway wire fence, on the west by Survey No. 5, on the south by Railway fence and on the north by Survey No. 3, Pot No. 1.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuages or tenements and other buildings standing thereon situate at Sawda near the G. I. P. Railway Station aforesaid in the Registration Sub-District of Sawda, bearing Survey No. 3, Pot No. 3, containing by admeasurement 2 acres and 4 goonthas and bounded as follows:—On the east by the public road, leading to the Railway Station on the west by Survey No. 5, Pot No. 2, on the south by Survey No. 2—1 and on the north by Survey No. 4.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuages or tenements and other buildings standing thereon situate at Sawda aforesaid near the G. I. P. Railway Station in the Registration Sub-District of Sawda bearing Survey No. 5, Pot No. 2 containing by admeasurement 4 acres and 35 goontnas and bounded as follows:—On the east by the Survey No. 3, on the west by Survey No. 6, on the south by the Railway wire fence, on the north by Survey No. 5, Pot No. 1.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages or tenements and other buildings standing thereon situate at Sawda aforesaid near the G. I. P. Railway Station in the Registration Sub-District of Sawda bearing Survey No. 17, Pot No. 1 containing by admeasurement 9 goonthas and bounded as follows:—On the east by Railway wire fence, on the west by the road leading to Sawda, on the south by the Railway wire fence and on the north by Survey No. 17, Pot No. 2, and on which said 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th, described premises are situate a Ginning Factory outhouses, a bungalow and 2 wells.

MACHINERY IN LOT NO. 4.

44 Platt gins.

1 boiler higher pressure 24" X 6½" of Messrs. William Wilson.

1 old boiler by Messrs. Douglas and Grant 24" X 6".

1 compound engine of Hornsby make, cylinder 13" X 21", stroke 2½ with rope fly wheel.

1 extra vertical compound engine of Marshal make, cylinder 11" X 17½", stroke 18" with belt fly wheel.

Donkey pump, cart weighing scale, lathe &c.

LOT NO. 5.

ON WEDNESDAY THE 25TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1914, AT 5 P.M. (S.T.)

Irrigation works and Ginning Factory situate at Kasandra in Ahmedabad District at the distance of about 3 miles from Moraiya Station on Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway and situate on the banks of the Sabarmati River and a separate piece of land, secondly described hereunder lately used for cotton product.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the water pumping works and buildings, cattle sheds, standing thereon, situate on the banks of the Sabarmati River at Kasandra near Ahmedabad in the Registration Sub-District of Sanand, containing by admeasurement 21 rigas or thereabouts, bearing Survey No. 1787, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1795, 1797 and bounded as follows:—On the north by the road leading to Veshalpur, on the south by the land belonging to Chaturbhai and by the Village of Kasandra, on the east by the river Sabarmati and on the west by the public road.

List of machinery appertaining to the above Ginning Factory and Irrigation works.

12 to 14 Platt gins.
one engine.
two boilers.
two sets of pumps of Messrs. Guian make one of 14" diameter and the other of 18" diameter.
With lift and force pipes, lathes, donkey pumps, &c.
Also old boilers, old pipes, iron tanks lying in the compound.

SECONDLY:—A field known as Barkhala, bearing Survey No. 1786, situate at Vishalpur Taluka, in Sub-District of Sanand in Ahmedabad District, admeasuring about 21 goonthas and bounded on the east by the field of Shaik Adam Esoofbhai, on the west by a public road, on the north by the field of Patel Mathur Amthabhai and on the south by the field of Shaik Adam Esoofbhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Rustomjee & Co., Attorneys for the Official Assignee, at their office at Hornby Road Bombay or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th February, 1914.

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AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND MERCHANTS.

SALE OF HIGH CLASS JAPANESE WORKS OF ART AND CURIOS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of February, 1914, offer for sale by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) a choice and valuable collection of Japanese works of art and curios consisting of animal figures, pagodas, incense burners and ornaments in bronze of artistic workmanship, carved wooden figures, costly ivory carvings by known artists, old and rare satsuma and porcelain, artistically carved furniture, brass koros, silver mounted and inlaid vases and similar other works of art.

Special attention of private buyers is drawn to this sale as the collection contains good works of skilled artists in ivory, wood and metal work.

Property of a Parsee Gentleman lot consisting of a pair of large Imari Vases 3½ ft. high; Imari Jars; blue and white garden seats; Parian figures; Majolica centre-pieces; Majolica flower pots and pedestals, marble centre-pieces and similar other decorative and ornamental articles.

Goods are on view.

Catalogues may be obtained of the undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS, MACHINERY MERCHANTS AND BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1882 and

In the matter of the Bombay Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Limited, (in liquidation.)

SALE OF MILL MACHINERY AND A LARGE LOT OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will by order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Bombay Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (in liquidation) sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY the 27th day of February, 1914, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), in the compound of the aforesaid Company's Mill, at Haines Road, opposite the Municipal Cemetry, No. 63, the following Machinery and Building Materials belonging to the said company:—

One brand new Complete Finishing Range 64" consisting of one Three Bowl Starch Mangle, one Horizontal Drying Machine of 15 Cylinders etc., by Messrs. Lang Bridge Ltd.

One brand new Broadbent's Suspended Belt Driven Hydro Extractor size 42" copper cage and counter-shaft and pulleys by Messrs. Thomas Broadbent and Sons Ltd.

One brand new Wall-work's Patent Piece-goods stamping Machine with stamping Table 60in. X 20in.

One brand new Greens Patent Fuel Economiser No. D 9343, with fittings etc., 6 rows each 16 pipes wide—96 pipes.

A large lot of building materials consisting of Mangalore, tiles, Sahabad stone slabs, stone metal for concrete, bricks, lime, sand, basalt stone, cast iron sheets, iron lamp posts, hand roller, and iron crane.

The Machinery and the materials may be inspected on the premises any day before the sale.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the undersigned.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.
IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1882.
and
In the matter of the Bombay Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (in Liquidation).

SALE OF LAND BUILDINGS OF THE BOMBAY WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION).

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Bombay Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 24th day of February 1914, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the mill premises, situate at Haines Road (Mahaluxmi), opposite the Municipal cemetry. No. 63, out of Fort, Bombay, the the valuable land and mill buildings, hereunder mentioned, belonging to the above named Company:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold Government Foras land or ground together with the two chawls and the mill buildings, standing thereon, erected for the Bombay Weaving and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., situate lying and being, at Haines Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 12,860 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 223, 223, and New Nos. 12167 and 16490. Old Servey No. nil and New Survey No. 1-3146 and 3-3142, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property Abdullabhoy Lalji and partly by the property of Ananta Dadoba, on or towards the West by the land of Rajabally Visram Patell on or towards the North by public passage, and on or towards the South partly by the property of Abdulalli Hussanali, and partly, the Government land and partly by Haines Road aforesaid, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 1073, 1074, 1075, and Street Nos. 78, 79 and 80.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors for the Official Liquidator Old Agra Bank Buildings Esplanade Road, Fort, or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th February, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY THE 12TH FEBRUARY, AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 12th February, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at "Feroz Buildings," opposite the Bombay Yacht Club Chambers, on Apollo Bunder, Fort, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture comprising of sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirror back sideboard, meatsafe, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, rich glassware and porcelainware, rich tapestry lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, rich toned iron framed cottage piano, handsome hall cabinets, corner cabinets, marble top tables, tiled top teapoys, rich table ornaments, pictures and engravings, double and single bedsteads, single and double doors almirahs, clothes and gown presses, bedroom chest of drawers, marble top dressing and washhand tables, clothes basket, hatstand, table lamps, etc.

The property of T. J. EDMONDS Esq., Manager, Messrs. Phillips & Co., Ltd.

Property of another Gentleman.

1 full size slate billiard table by John Roberts with balls, cues and accessories.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th February, 1914.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 226 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 12th February 1914 at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at Carnac Bunder, near the Port Trust Revenue office on account of the concerned the following bales of cotton salved from the Parow Fateh Ismail that lately sank in the harbour:—

226 Bales damaged cotton (Khamgaum and Yeotmal).

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th February, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS:

LA SCALA

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10.
Last Night of our Present Programme
DIXIE DAVIS and YABO
BELLE SPARKES | LITTLE MONA.
RIEDL TRIO
TO-MORROW
LA SCALA "REVUE"
WHAT HO! RAGTIME
(HITHER OW BOMBAY)
Written, arranged and produced by Mr. Fred. Dean.
Introducing the latest American and English Songs and Dances.
SPECIAL SCENERY—EFFECTS AND DRESSES.
—: CAST WILL INCLUDE :—
MISS ALICE DIGBY,
'The Versatile Girl," Principal London Theatres and Halls.
Mr. R. GORDON, Comedian.
DIXIE & YAMBO, } AMERICA'S GREATEST RAGTIMERS.
3 LE CLERCS { DOLLIE, The Entertaining Girl. GERTIE, Chic Comedienne. EDDIE, Loose-Legged Comedian
Miss BYREL The Yankee Girl.
TOM LEONARDS JOHN CLAIR
FULL COMPANY, CHORUS, etc, etc.
"ALPHONSO"
LOOPING THE LOOP ON A CYCLE.
BOOK NOW—PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

LUCKNOW CHAMPIONSHIP.

DOG SHOW.

FEBRUARY 20th AND 21st.

For Schedules etc., apply to:
W. E. BOTTING,
Honorary Secretary.

BAZAAR and PROVISIONS supplied regularly at advantageous prices. Up-country enquiries and orders promptly attended to. PASCALI and Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay. 1200

AMUSEMENTS.

TH EXCELSIOR.

To-Night At 6 P.M.
One Performance Only
MABEL AND MALFE
Miss GLADYS CUNNINGHAM
HONESTY
Saturday at 6 P.M.
Another Tremendous Programme.
THE MELBOURNES
will, with the aid of an eye-glass and a piano, present
A Musical Comedy Sketch
"BEFORE AND AFTER"
(*a*). Before the Honeymoon.
(*b*). After the Honeymoon.
The worlds' greatest Battle picture
'THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.'
20,000 troops with guns of the period were kindly lent by the U. S. Government, to produce this film.
No Impossibilities.
Everything Historically Correct.
Horrors and Magnificence of War vividly depicted.
One week only.
MABEL AND MALFE
Bombay's Favourites.
in entirely new Songs and Dances.
Remember this is a Great Programme.
We have the responsibility of a Reputation to keep up.
Commencing at 6 P. M.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

11th 12th, 13th and 14th February 1914.

THE BOMBAY A. D

PRODUCE THE
Successful Musical Comedy.
"THE QUAKER GIRL."
— CAST —
Mesdames Binning, Croft, Philby andford, Saxby, Street and ebb, and Miss Flynn: Messieurs roft, Dodds, Douglas, Meade Medley, Watts, D. Wilson and F. Wilson.
Large Chorus. Augmented Orchestra.
Scenery specially painted for the production under the kind supervision of Mr. Cecil Burns of the School of Art, and Mr. Dinshaw A. Irani.
Every evening at 9-30 p.m. Sharp.
BOX OFFICE AT MESSRS. S. ROSE & CO.

"NOTICE.—By SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT with the B. B. & C. I. Railway the last DOWN LOCAL TRAIN will leave COLABA at five minutes to one each night of the performance."

IN AID OF THE
SOUTH AF INDAN FUND

AN INDIAN PATRIOT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE LIFE HISTORY OF
Mr. M. K. GHANDI,
LEADER OF THE INDIAN MARTYRS.
WITH AN INTRODUCTION
BY
LORD AMPTHILL.

Copies at Re. 1-14

May be obtained from "The Bombay Chronicle" Office.

The whole proceeds will be given to the South African Indian Fund.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest reference given.
21, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.
Three Fascinating Dramas
1. THE BURNING MOTOR CAR. .. (*Exciting*)
2. WATER LILIES. .. .. .. (*Pathetic*)
3. WAR'S HAVOC... .. .. .. (*Stirring*)
A New Weekly Feature is
"GAUMONT'S GRAPHIC"
Containing all the latest News in Pictures.
THIS WEEK—Lloy George at Marseilles,
Carmen Sylva's Birthday,
Sinking of Submarine "A7" &c., &c.
3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.
Films for Sale or Hire.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Feb. 11.

The weather is feebly disturbed over the greater parts of Northern India. Cloud is reported from most stations but the air is very dry and rainfall has not yet occurred.

Forecast:—No large change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 11th February (giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the submontane districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the east and south. Maximum temperature is in excess in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has fallen and is now nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in defect in the northern half of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Night temperature is in defect in Cutch and north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in defect. Minimum temperature is generally in excess; maximum temperature is also above normal in the extreme eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual at Ratnagiri. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—An area of low pressure is shown to-day over upper Sind and the western half of the Punjab. Cloud has increased in the submontane districts of the Punjab. No precipitation however, has yet been reported.

A few showers are possible in the western half of the Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on WEDNEDAY, the 11th of February 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Yesterday 1st Dec. to date.
PUNJAB—						
Bombay	78.7	67.0	33	..	0.12	—0.49
Deesa	66.2	55.2	79	0.09	8.17	—0.07
Jask	63.9	57.4	72	0.17	1.83	—0.89
Mashad Do. (10th)	72.8	65.3	79	0.30	0.98	—1.30
PUNJAB—						
Multan	71.6	45.5	79	..	1.13	0.22
Rawalpindi	69.9	42.4	85	..	4.42	—0.34
Lahore	72.4	45.2	79	..	1.76	—0.17
Simla	71.3	45.0	50	..	1.26	0.16
Ambala	73.7	48.1	68	..	1.07	—2.33
Delhi	72.0	51.0	43	..	0.60	—1.30
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	74.9	48.2	52	..	0.09	—1.03
Mainpuri	76.5	45.9	58	..	0.26	—1.63
Jhansi	79.6	50.4	38	..	0.37	—0.86
Cawnpore	80.4	48.3	57	..	0.02	—1.26
Allahabad	82.6	53.5	54	..	0.97	—0.68
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	78.1	45.8	52	..	1.40	0.72
Karachi	77.5	59.7	63	..	0.87	—0.10
Ajmer	72.6	45.0	56	..	2.34	1.49
Jalpore	76.2	44.9	43	..	0.86	—0.10
Kotah	79.0	52.4	42	..	1.03	0.42
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Rhuj	77.0	49.8	54	..	0.03	—0.29
Dwarka						
Veraval	81.6	58.7	40	..	0.00	—0.44
Rajkot	84.6	50.1	44	..	0.00	—0.42
Bhavnagar Para	87.2	54.8	33	..	0.00	—0.39
Surat	91.7	59.5	53	..	0.00	—0.29
Ahmedabad	86.4	54.1	39	..	0.00	—0.30
Deesa	83.2	49.2	24	..	0.01	—0.37
Neemuch	78.7	47.0	35	..	0.12	—0.49
Indore	84.4	50.9	37	..	0.20	—0.51
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	85.3	57.3	60	..	0.94	—0.80
Saugor	82.6	58.2	36	..	0.81	—0.88
Hoshangabad	87.1	57.6	48	..	0.77	—0.59
Khandwa	90.0	56.2	32	..	0.00	—0.99
Akola	94.4	58.5	23	..	0.49	—1.03
Amraoti	92.4	58.7	35	..	1.31	—0.23
Nagpur	91.6	60.0	50	..	0.85	—0.91
Chanda	94.1	62.0	46	..	0.37	—1.12
Raipur	90.7	64.6	47	..	1.26	0.17
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.2	69.5	71	..	..	—0.55
Ratnagiri	87.9	64.1	45	..	..	—0.69
Mormugao	84.9	70.9	91	..	..	—1.17
Karwar	85.7	68.0	92	..	..	—1.93
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91.8	53.9	39	..	0.08	—0.72
Ahmednagar	90.0	53.4	30	..	0.16	—1.11
Poona	90.8	56.5	66	..	..	—1.12
Sholapur	93.1	59.9	36	..	0.01	—1.48
Bijapur	92.8	60.5	46	..	0.24	—0.98
Belgaum	88.5	57.8	47	..	0.82	—1.10
Aurangabad	90.6	59.2	41	..	0.00	—1.12
Nizamabad (Indur).	95.2	68.2	32	..	0.02	—0.88
Hyderabad	90.3	63.2	51	..	0.00	—1.35
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	88.0	73.0	78	..	0.93	—2.42
Calicut	86.8	74.7	88	..	4.67	—1.60
Cochin	91.9	74.6	78	..	4.69	—4.11
Colombo	93.1	71.2	88	..	27.28	5.26
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Madapolam	86.3	68.0	89	..	..	—6.39
Pondicherry	85.3	66.5	49	..	0.04	—2.19
Cuddapah	93.2	63.9	67	..	3.00	—1.70
Madras	85.7	68.6	89	..	28.73	8.69
Bangalore	87.6	62.4	82	..	0.34	—3.29
Coimbatore	93.5	67.9	84	..	4.87	—0.21
Tuticorin	92.9	70.6	76	..	10.44	2.25
Negapatam	83.7	76.2	63	..	53.35	24.55

RAI SAHEB Dr. K. C. DAS'S HEALTH RESTORER

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Apply to:—
SWASTHYA SAHAY PHARMACY
30-2, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 11th February, was 30.109 inches.

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F.

In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL FUND.

The Secretary of the Hospital announces the following contributions towards the Hospital Fund:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 23,74,907-6-8; Bai Hirabai R.D.N. Wadia, Trustee The Dady Manockji Limjee Charity Fund, Rs. 300; Mr. Rustomji Cooverji Mody, Rs. 120; Mr. Dadabhoy N. Davar, Rs. 120; Mr. Rustim D. N. Wadia, Rs. 120; Through the "Sanj Vartaman," being the amount collected from the employees of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Co's S.S. "Pheroze" by Messrs. R. N. Mody and H. B. Patell, Rs. 101; In pious memory of the 5th anniversary of the late Mr. Bhikhaji Maneckji Damania, Rs. 101; Messrs. Hormusji Edulji Allbless and Sons, for current expenses, Rs. 66; Mr. B. D. Panday, Rs. 60; Mr. Rustomji F. Mulla, Rs. 60; Mr. M. R. Bilimoria, Rs. 60; The amount received in pious memory of the second anniversary of the late Mr. Dorabji Jamsetji Chinoy, out of his own estate, Rs. 50; Bai Ratanbai Jamsetji Chinoy, being the amount subscribed in pious memory of the second anniversary of her late son Mr. Dorabji Jamsetji Chinoy, Rs. 50; Bai Jaiji Nusserwanji Kathoke as a rejoicing for the Navjot ceremony of her daughter Bai Kerbanoo, Rs. 31; Mr. N. Piroshaw, Rs. 30; Mr. R. B. Mehta, Rs. 30; Mrs. Meherbai J. H. Bhabha, Rs. 30; Mr. Pestonji Fakirji Sidhva, Rs. 25; Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Kanga, Rs. 25; Navab Saheb Navasjung, being the amount subscribed in pious memory of the second anniversary of his late brother Mr. Dorabji Jamsetji Chinoy, Rs. 25; Mr. Rustomji Jamsetji Chinoy, being the amount subscribed in pious memory of the second anniversary of his late brother Mr. Dorabji Jamsetji Chinoy, Rs. 25; Mr. Hormusji Jamsetji Chinoy, being the amount subscribed in pious memory of the second anniversary of his late brother Mr. Dorabji Jamsetji Chinoy, Rs. 25; Mr. Ratanji Jamsetji Chinoy, being the amount subscribed in pious memory of the second anniversary of his late brother Mr. Dorabji Jamsetji Chinoy, Rs. 25; Bai Khursatbai Nadirshaw Edulji Dinshaw, being the amount subscribed in pious memory of the second anniversary of her late brother Mr. Dorabji Jamsetji Chinoy, Rs. 25; Mr. H. P. Dastur, Rs. 24; Messrs N. Cursetji & Co., Rs. 20; Mr. H. K. Kola, Rs. 20; Mr. A. M. Madon, Rs. 20; Mr. M. C. Mursban, Rs. 15; Bai Avabai Ardeshir Marker, being the amount contributed in pious memory of the second anniversary of her late brother Mr. Jehangir Jamsetji Chinoy, Rs. 15; Messrs Boyce & Co., Rs. 15; Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Rs. 10; Messrs. Wellington Cycle Co., Rs. 10; Mr. Dhanjibhoy Pestonji Mehta, Rs. 10; Mr. J. E. Mody, Rs. 9; Messrs. S. Bros., Rs. 8; The Proprietor, Saher Bakery, Rs. 8; Mrs. Jivaji Dinshaw Ghandi, Rs. 6; Miss Jivaji Dinshaw Ghandi, Rs. 6; Mr. N. C. Pundole, Rs. 6; Mrs. R. D. Adenwalla, Rs. 5; Mrs. H. M. Chichgar, Rs. 5; Mr. M. B. Chothia, Rs. 5; From a well-wisher, Roj Hormuz, Rs. 5; Messrs Sorabji P. G' & Co., Rs. 5; Mr. Byramji Dadabhoy Vacha, in memory of his late aunt Bai Khursetbai D. A. Meherhomji, Rs. 5; Mr. Merwanji Nowroji Antia, Rs. 5; Mr. Nusserwanji Naoroji Antia, Rs. 5; Sums under Rs. 5, Rs. 79; Total Rupees 23,76,807-6-8.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The Secretary of the School acknowledges receipt of the following contributions towards the above School:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 20,546-4-1; Messrs. The Badsche Coy. Ltd. Rs. 15; Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Rs. 15; "D. F. C.", Rs. 10; Messrs Fakirjee Rustomjee & Sons, Rs. 10; C. T. & R. Coy.", Rs. 10; Messrs Duncan Stratton & Co., Rs. 10; Mr. Chaturbhuj Morarjee, Rs. 10; Sums of and under Rs. 5, Rs. 156; Total Rs. 80-782-4-1.

It is understood that Mr. Grainy acts as Financial Secretary, Behar and Orissa Government, vice Mr. Hammond proceeding on leave.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

DIABETES

A treatise on the causes, Symptoms and the most effective treatment of Diabetes, Hydrocele and Skin Disease, will be given free to readers of this paper. Apply to A. Chatterjee & Co., 108-2, Machua Bazar Road, Calcutta.

HYDROCELE

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 11th.

S.S. Penang Maru	Murazini	Kobe Jan. 21
S.S. Caledonian	Goubawit	Naumea Jan. 3
S.S. Ellysia	Coverley	Liverpool Jan. 29
S.S. Palamocotta	Elton	Durban Jan. 23
S.S. Lhasa	Manley	Karachi Feb. 9
S.S. Saigon Maru	Yamaguchi	Kobe Jan. 6
S.S. Arlemoor	Korfod	Calcutta Jan. 30
S.S. Sutherland	Longstaff	Calcutta Jan. 31
S.S. Bahadur	Peet	Calcutta Jan. 9

DEPARTURES.

February 11th.

S.S. India	Talbot	Shanghai etc.
S.S. Caledonian	Goubault	Marseilles
S.S. Falls of Orcky	Murchi	Hull and Westhartlepool

The following vessels obtain their portclearance on Wednesday.

S.S. Dwarka	Moxon	Busreh via Karachi
S.S. Lindulla	Hardcck	Persian Gulf via Karachi

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday.

Steamer	*Salsette	for Aden
"	Elysia	for Liverpool etc.
"	Saigon Maru	for Kobe etc.
"	Penang Maru	for do.
"	Bahadur	for Calcutta
"	Palamcotta	for Zanzibar

S. S. Penang Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Penang Maru, 3,274 tons, Captain S. Murazini, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, which port she had left on January 12, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S. S. Caledonia:—The Messageries Maritimes Coy's steamer Caledonia, 2,540 tons, Captain E. Goubault, arrived in harbour yesterday from Noumea, which port she had left on Jaunary 3, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Elysia:—The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, 3,998 tons, Captain J. A. Coverley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, which port she had left on January 20, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Palamcotta:—The B. I. N. Coy's steamer Palamcotta, 2,207 tons, Captain G. R. Elton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, which port she had left on January 23, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she had left on February 9, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Saigon Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Saigon Maru, 3311 tons, Captain T. Yamaguchi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, which port she had left on January 6, with a general cargo.

S. S. Caledonia:—The Messageries Maritimes Coy's steamer Caledonia, 2,540 tons, Captain E. Goubault, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. India:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's steamer India, 4,198 tons, Captain C. C. Talbot, sailed yesterday for Shanghai etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Fallo of Orchy:—The steamer Fallo of Orchy, 3,139 tons, Captain H. Murchi, sailed yesterday for Hull and Westhartlepool, with a general cargo.

S. S. Aniemoor:—The steamer Aniemoor, 2,382 tons, Captain J. H. Koefod, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on January 30, with a cargo and coal.

S. S. Sutherland:—The steamer Sutherland, 2,277 tons, Captain A. Longstaff, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on January 31, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Bahadur.—The Asiatic Coy's steamer Bahadur, 2,936 tons, Captain T. M. Peet, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on January 9, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Dwarka 766 tons, Captain W. Macon, will sail to-day for Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lindulla:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Lindulla, 2,183 tons, Captain A. R. W. Handcock, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Jinsen Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Jinsen Maru, left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 10th instant, and Rangoon Maru left Singapore for Hongkong on the 10th instant.

WEDNESDAY February 11th 1914.

P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt.	Agents.
B.	Ecuador	Hicks	J. Y. & Co.
C. & E.	Vitalia	Pattie	W. & A. G. & Co.
D. & E.	Liberia	Scheweder	T. M. & Co.
F.	Churpra	Ferguson	M. M. & Co
H.	Vestmoor	Bowles	D. Nanji & Co.
K.	Java Maru	Fuchigami	O. S. K.
M.	Manchester Civilian	Spencer	T. M. & Co.
O.	Radhmani	Cottrell	T. M. & Co.
P.	Algerian	Wilson	K. N. & Co
Q.	Ada	Mason	W. & A. G. & Co.

V. DOCK.

3.	Badminton	Jones	W. & A. G. & Co
4.	Ariosto	Booth	J. F. & Co.
5	Braunton	Sherbon	J. M. & Co
7.	Clan Colquhoun	Sulmer	J. F. & Co
8.	Cairn Gowan	Band	W. & A. G. & Co.
9.	City of Bombay	Leary	K. N. & Co.
10. & 11.	Ludio	Dremner	W. & A. G. & Co.
12 & 13	Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
14	Dwarka	Maxon	M. M. & Co
15	Semiramis	Pavisich	A. L. S. N. Co.
16	Hopemount	Gibson	W. & A. G. & Co.

M. W. D. D.

Seald	Johnson	M. M. & Co.

OFFSIDE.

8.	Abydos	Davis A. S. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arcadia	Barcha D.	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Alfred	Fisher	A. S. M. & Co.
Ariel	Hyde	C. M. & Co.
Ariadne	Irene Tindall	D. Nanji & Co.
Angus	Lazell	A. Y. & Co.
Aviemoor	Koefod	M. & A. G. & Co.
Badrein	Grant	A. S. N. & Co.
Belle of England	Kelway	A. Y. & Co.
Bahadur	Peet	T. M. & Co.
Den of Kelly	Twiddle	K. N. & Co.
Beaverbank	Manor Gentles	W. & A. G. & Co.
Egypt	Sparrow	P. & O. Co.
Elysia	Coverley	W. & A. G. & Co
Feroze	Primrose	T. M. & Co.
Ferrara	Feathers	S. W. & Co.
Himalaya	Evans	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Hhoguro	Hannac	T. M. & Co.
Hoogliee	Fanning	T. M. & Co.
Holkley	Anderson	J. M. Co.
Kasara	King	M. M. & Co.
Lindula	Handcock	M. M. & Co.
Lhasa	Manley	M. M. & Co.
Niagara (Yacht)	Zabriskee	Mr. J. Latter.
Orsua	Bedfern	M. M. & Co.
Ooloobaria	Sparrow	M. M. & Co
Pactia	Hamber	M. M. & Co.
Pontoperos	Polemn	W. & A. G. & Co.
Pickoo	Jones	
Penag Maru	Murazini	N. Y. K.
Palamcotta	Elton	M. M. & Co
Sutherland	Longstaff	The Bombay & Co.
Saigon Maru	Yamaguchi	O. S. K.
Southrille	Hedquest	W. & A. G. & Co.
Shwedagon	Creagh	I. B. F. & Co
Sildra	Brya	Bombay & Co.
Thyrsis	Freeden	W. & A. G. & Co.
Tarpah	Rees A. M.	Jeewanji & Co.
Trader	Wilson	D. N. & Co.
Ula	Oliver	M. M. & Co.

ELECTRIC LIFTS.

SMITH AND STEVENS PASSENGER AND GOODS LIFTS

FOR DIRECT SINGLE PHASE AND THREE PHASE CURRENT

FOR HAND ROPE SWITCH IN CAGE.

FULL OR SEMI-AUTOMATIC CONTROL.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Consols 2½ %	76.3-16plus ⅛
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs	25.17½unchg
Rentes 3 %	87unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London ..	20.45unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot	26.9-16—⅛
Bar Silver 2 months hence	26⅜—⅛
Closing Tone of silver:—Fall caused by China selling.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	64⅝unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate) .. .. ..1-3 29-32unchgd.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th ultimo.	
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £100,000 for Egypt.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	91½unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st ..	1⅝unchgd.
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st	1⅝unchgd.
„ Fine Trade Bills 3months	2⅝unchgd.
„ „ „ 6 „	3⅛unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.9½
Interest day to day loans ..	¾unchgd
„ 7 day Market loans ..	1¼unchgd.

AMERICAN MARKETS

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	49,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	4,000
„ „ to Continent ..	9,000
Futures at New York March ..	12.03unchgd.
Futures at New York May ..	11.81plus 4
Advanced early on favorable cables and declined owing to Receipts running above Expectations.	
Spot Cotton at New York ..	12.55unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	12.16unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton :— Steady.	
Futures at New Orleans March	12.32unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans May ..	12.40plus 4
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.85⅝—½
Silver Commercial Bars ..	57½—¼

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	8,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp	500
„ „ Imports	47,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Fair demand steady.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures :—Steady	
Tone of Manchester Market steady with a fair demand.	
d. Americans	6.99plus 3d
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.35unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) March	12.18plus 10
May	11.85plus 8
New York Official noon call March	12.17plus 9
May	11.85plus 8
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. March	12.41plus 9
May	12.45plus 9

SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from.
A visit will pay you.

DANN & Co.,

Tailors and Outfitters

Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons,

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Branch:-Watson's Hote

Please do away with Adulterated Ghee & Butter.

Use NUCOLINE.

An Ideal Vegetable Ghee-Butter !

Made in England. Economical and wholesome. Best for all cooking and baking purposes. Used all over the world.

Analysed by Bombay Municipality.

1 lb. tin .. .. .. Rs. 0-9-0
7 lbs. tin .. .. .. „ 3-8-0

Sole Agents:—

BALMUKAND RAY & Co.,

Ismail Buildings, Church Gate Street, Fort BOMBAY.

Sole Agents:—

Shroff Bros., Opp. Whiteways

FORT, BOMBAY.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
F.M.	6.61 plus 6
M.A.	6.62 plus 5
A.M.	6.59 plus 6
M.J.	6.59 plus 6
J.J.	6.55plus 6
J.A.	6.51 plus 5
A.S.	6.41 plus 5
S.O.	6.28 plus 5
O.N.	6.21 plus 5
N.D.	6.17 plus 5

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings" quiet prices steady.
Tone "Cloths" quiet prices firm.

Weft American 54's	11½
Weft Egyptian 80's	17⅜
Tone "Yarns"	..Steady.
Weft Egyptian 32's	12
Twist 32's W.T.C.	9¾
„ 32's B.	10⅜
„ 36's W.T.C.	10⅜
„ 36's B.	10⅜
„ 42's	11½
„ American 60's	15½
„ Egyptian 60's	16⅝
„ „ 80's	20½
Grey Shirtings 39" by 37½ 38 yards 16 by 12—8lbs. Red Heading	7.5
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs.	8
White Nainsooks 23"by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	2.9
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	2.0½
Cloth Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cif.	12.9
40's Bannermills Twist	11
Geo Mayalls Yarns	11
F.G.F. Tinnivelly cif Liverpool ..	5 29. 32
Buyers or Sellers	nominal
Months	..March-April
Water Twist American 30's	10½
„ „ „ 40's	11½
Mule „ „ 40's	11
„ „ „ 50's	12½
„ „ „ 60's	14⅝
„ „ Egyptian 40's	16½
„ „ „ 50's	17
„ „ „ 60's	18

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May June London Buyers unchanged	37
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. no quotation quiet.	
South American Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers.	
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. no sellers.	
South Australian Feb.-March ; sellers unchanged	35½
Victorian Feb.-March ; sellers unchanged	35½
New South Wales Feb.-March ; sellers unchanged	35½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship nominal.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship March April May ; Antwerp done unchanged	53½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship March April May ; Dunkirk sellers firm	48½plus ½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-March ; Dunkirk sellers quiet unchanged	49
Linseed Calcutta Feb. March ; London sellers quiet	47.3—3d.
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. Antwerp sellers quiet	43—½
Bombay Cottonseed Feb.-March ; Hull done firm	£5.15—6d.

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£65⅜plus ¾
Copper Braziers	£80¾plus ¼
Yellow Metal unchanged	6⅞

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominal unchanged	9.9
Arrival :—Seistan, Stephan.	

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers April August still without activity unchanged	12.9¾
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India March ; nominal quiet neglected unchanged	11.10½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Feb unchanged	9.4
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May unchanged	9.6½
Opened quiet closed steady.	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers March-July ; very little doing unchanged	13.4½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta February value unchanged	11.4½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay February value dull unchanged	11.3
Java Sugar unchanged.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Feb.-March ; value firm	3.2½plus ½

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Correspondents.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 11.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Rs.	From	Bank.
4 bundles rupees	7,917	Bahrein	Hong Kong.
2 cases sovs	90,000	Jeddah	Comptoir.
3 bundles rupees	14,000	Basreh	„
86 bars silver	1,50,000	London	Chartered.

EXCHANGE.

Rates are steady, but there is little business doing on either side of the account.

We quote:—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T. T. ready ..	1	4 3-32
D. D. mail	1	4 1-8
T. T. forward, Mar. ..	1	4 1.16
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready ...	1	4 3-16
Credits 3 m-s ready ...	1	4 9-32
„ „ forward. May.	1	4 3-16
„ 6 m-s ready ...	1	4 3-8
Francs 3 m-s ready ..		171½
Marks „ „ ...		139½
60 dys Hongkong ...		139½
„ „ Shanghai ...		189½
„ „ Japan		148

BULLION.

Quotations for Bar Silver in London were ⅛ lower at 26 9/16 for ready and 26 3/8 for delivery in two months. The local Market opened easier, and has remained quiet but steady during the day, closing as under.

We quote :—	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold 23	15	3	
Australian bar gold 23	14	9	
Sovereigns 15	0	0	
Silver (cum duty) ready 76	14	0	
1st Settlement 76	11	0	
3rd Settlement 76	6	0	

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 9th February 1914.

	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....42		45,977
B. B. & C. I. Railway 30		35,986

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market presented a halting tone to-day and the business booked during the day was very restricted. A large amount of option business is on record for the 27th February delivery and both the "Bear" as well as the "Bull" operators are in a state of embarrassment as to the future course of the Market. The Market is likely to take a sudden turn one way or the other. Business was done to-day in the vicinity of Rs. 95-13 for 27th February delivery, at intervals during the course of the day.

Ready Paper (clean pieces) change hands at Rs. 96-2.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood depressed to-day.

Davids changed hands at Rs. 476-4 and Fazulbhai at Rs. 446-4.

Mndhavji dropped to Rs. 1,130.

Kohinoors declined to Rs. 755 for March.

Standards were quoted at Rs. 1,150,

Centrals at Rs. 1,860.

Colaba improved to Rs. 1,490.

New Great Eastern shares declined to Rs. 221-4.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 78-4 and Deferred at Rs. 137 and 138.

The Tata Hydro ordinary shares dropped to Rs. 1,030 X. D.

Eastern Bank shares were in demand at Rs. 81.

Bank of Bombay shares advanced to Rs 1,585.

Amritsar Patty Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 147 and Gujrat Railway shares at Rs. 113 X. D. Bombay Burma Trading shares were in request at Rs. 887-8 X. D. at the close.

COTTON.

The American Market opened steadier, but closed unchanged for the March position and 4 points up for May. The Market does not yet seem to have sufficient strength to sustain any advance. A private cable received to-day says that the Market is a complete puzzle and that news is mostly contradictory, but that there are too many weak bulls. This appears to be the state of the Market in a nutshell, and it is difficult to foresee what may happen from day to day.

The local Market opened quiet but steady at about last evening closing rates, good Broach being Rs. 272 and fine Khamgaon-Akola March Rs. 225. Little change occurred during the early part of the day. This afternoon the tone of the Market was better and there was more business doing. Prices have improved and at the close the Market is steady as under.

The following are bazar rates:—
Fine Broach, Rs. 276-7, March.
Good Broach, Rs. 274, March.
Fine Khamgaon-Akola, Rs. 226-7, March.
Fine Khandeish, Rs. 204, March.
F. G. Khandeish, Rs. 196-7, March.
Fine M. G. Bengal, Rs. 202, March.
F. G. Bengal, Rs. 193, March.

The following extract is from the "Manchester Guardian" of the 21st January and is from their New York correspondent, under date 9th January:—

Upon the publication of the Census Report on the ginning upto January 1, bullish enthusiasm was once more revived in the local cotton market. The report showed that, 13,333,074 bales had been ginned. This was about 400,000 bales for the period, as compared with 468,000 bales for the same period last season. No one had been looking for so large a falling off, as it was generally believed that the total for last season would easily be exceeded. Considering the large amount of cotton ginned during the first half of December, the relatively heavy falling off in the returns is now regarded as significant of virtually completed ginnings. Most people in the trade are of opinion that the figures virtually discredit large crop estimates and substantiate the ideas of a yield slightly in excess of 14,250,000 bales. The market responded quite sensationally to the report advancing over one-quarter of a cent a pound immediately after its publication, and if the market had not been pretty well evened-up the advance would have been greater. Sentiment now is considerably more bullish, and while it is felt that the report does not necessarily mean a rapid advance in the price of cotton, it will check bearish activity.

GINNINGS AND THE GOVERNMENT ESTIMATE.

Four States have already ginned more cotton than the Government estimated for their total production. Arkansas has ginned 30,000 bales more, Georgia 1,000, Louisiana 10,000, and South Carolina 12,000 more. On the other hand, it looks as if Alabama, Texas, and Tennessee will fall considerably short of the Government estimate. Texas is over one-quarter million bales behind the Government estimate for that State. It might be well to note that the smallest amount of cotton ginned after the 1st of January for the past eight years was 425,404 bales, in 1909, and the largest amount 1,241,162, in 1906. The average amount of cotton ginned after January 1 during the past eight years has been 808,037 bales. In order to prove the Government estimate correct, there must be only 343,926 bales ginned to the end of the season.

However, in face of the decidedly bullish ginning report, there are many who still believe in lower values. They say that even with a yield of 14,250,000 bales, outside conditions are not favourable to a bull market. While a more optimistic view is taken regarding general trade conditions, there has been no material change of opinions regarding the outlook in the textile industry. These interests regard the sudden change in sentiment in the cotton market as more reactionary than bullish and feel that after the ginning report has spent its force the market will again react. They say that, once preparations for the next crop are under way, bearishness will be revived, and so certain are they that the South will plant 40,000,000 acres that they are predicting an entire withdrawal of the spinners from the market unless the price of the actual is decidedly lower than it is at present.

IMPROVED DEMAND FOR THE ACTUAL.

Much of the steadiness of futures has been due to the continued reports from the south of an improved demand for the actual. While the request for spot cotton is by no means urgent, advices claim that exporters who are anxious to buy are unable to find decent lots. Offerings are said to be light, and the basis is reported to be the highest of the season. New England and Southern mills are not believed to be buying cotton; in fact it has been rumoured that some of the Southern mills have resold a considerable amount of their surplus stocks, as they have been reported poorly supplied with orders. English and Continental spinners, however, as well as Japanese spinners have been quite active purchasers. Shipments from the South to Japan this season have been quite heavy and the spinners of the Orient are said to be still in the market. Memphis reports that over 25,000 bales of cotton have been purchased by exporters in that city during the past week. Reports from the interior claim that there is comparatively little call for good white cotton, as earlier in the season spinners were active purchasers of this quality of staple, and as a result this cotton is somewhat neglected. As regards the lower grades bids are so far below the ideas of holders that business is decidedly slow.

Most of the business of late has been straddle operations between this market and Liverpool, as well as switches between months in the local market. It is rumoured that a leading international spot house is long March and short May and July. The sales of the summer months are supposed to be against purchases in Liverpool. It is believed that a further accumulation of stocks here during March will help to widen the differences. Liverpool interests are now credited with owning a considerable portion of the local stock, and in the opinion of many this cotton will be tendered on March contracts if there is no February revision. On the other hand, if there is an unfavourable revision it is predicted that the cotton will be shipped abroad.

STATISTICAL POSITION.

The statistical position appears to have been given very little consideration of late. Consumption continues on a heavier scale than last season, and there are no evident indications of the falling off which bears are continually predicting. Some of the believers in lower prices are forecasting a falling off of fully 10 per cent. in the world's requirements. Never before has consumption fallen off as much as that in one year, and it is hard to believe that it will do so this reason unless there is heavy curtailment resulting from a shortage of supply, bable. From present indications January which, as a matter of fact, is hardly pro- exports will be much larger than last year, and it seems possible that the recent decline in ocean freights from Southern ports has stimulated the export demand. While the stocks at the ports are lighter than last season, port receipts are almost daily exceeding the figures of a year ago. The cotton arriving at the ports, however, is said to be for export. From the beginning of January last season the American visible began to fall off heavily, and during January declined over a million bales. It is predicted that there will be no such marked falling off this year.

Sentiment in the dry goods trade is steadily improving, and business during the past week has been on a broader scale, with buyers more plentiful in the market than for some time. Sales in the print cloth markets are said to have been quite heavy and many mills are understood to be pretty well sold up for January. Yarns have also been more active. Mills have increased their running schedules, and spinners are rather anxious for business, and are said to be taking orders at much lower levels than those that prevailed at the end of the year. In the export markets business with China continued rather quiet. A fair business was put through, however, with the Philippiness, but other Far Eastern markets are quiet and reported well supplied with goods.

Dull headache, brain in a muddle, easily irritated? Take Stearns' Headache Cure; one wafer brings a smile. Easy to carry, easy to take.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Quiet steady.
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	34,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months		
F. M.	6.59	— 2
M. A.	6.60	„ 2
A. M.	6 57	„ 2
M. J.	6.57	„ 2
J. J.	6.53	„ 2
J. A.	6.49	„ 2
A. S.	6.38	„ 3
S O	6.26	„ 2
O. N.	6.19	„ 2

PORTSAID 11th Feb. 1914.

The P, & O. Co's Steamer Persia has shipped gold to the value of £145,460 for India.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—The Market is steady. Quotations :—

	Rs	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 % ...	5	10	6	R. T.
White Pessi 75 %	5	9	6	„
White Delhi, May	5	14	6	„

Linseed :—The Market is quiet again.

	Rs.	a	p	
Bold Brown, Ready	7	14	0	R. T.
Bold Brown May	8	12	6	R. T.

Rapeseed :—The Market is steady.
Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p	
Brown Cawnpore	7	12	0	R. T.
Yellow Cawnpore	9	0	0	„
Brown Delhi May	9	0	6	R. T

Teaseed :—The Market is quiet.
Quotations —

	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White:.....56	0	0	
Mughi 52	8	0	
Black Kutni 44	8	0	

Groundnuts :—The Market is steadier.
Quotations :—

	Rs.	a	p
Bold 48	8	0	
Small 47	8	0	

Mowraseed :—The Market is quiet but steady.
Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	7	14	0 B. T.

Poppyseed :—The Market is quiet.
Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	9	13	0 B. T.

Castorseed :—The Market is steady
Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Madras ready . ..	..34	8	0
Guzerat ready . ..	..33	8	0
April May ...	... 6	15	0 R. T.

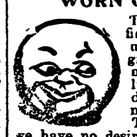
RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending on yesterday at 6 p.m. :—

Cotton	31,320 Bales
Wheat	8,446 Cwts
Linseed	9,758 „
Rape, Rai, etc.	433 „
Gingelyseed.....	13 644 „
Poppyseed.....	Nil. „
Groundnuts.....	11,344 „
Castorseed	10.379 „
Rice	10,239 „
Myrabollams	7,613 „
Cottonseed	49,775 „
Mowraseed	Nil. „
Gram	2,712 „
Jowar.....	2,936 „
Maize	Nil. „
Barley	Nil. „

TIRED.

WORN OUT RUN DOWN.



That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason, devoid of energy or ambition, nights are passed sleeplessly. The appetite grows poor, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Hunt, Rifle Butts.

H. M.'s Customs Annual Ball, Town Hall, 9-30.

Garden Party to Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon by the President of the Corporation, Victoria Gardens, 5-30 p.m.

Bombay Amateur Dramatic Company, "The Quaker Girl," Excelsior Theatre, 9-30.

Classical Association Meeting at 6-30 p.m. in the rooms of the R. Asiatic Society. Paper by Prof. R. S. Conway on "The Place of Dido in History."

Mission Meeting, Y. M. C. A., 6-30 p.m.

Dr. Daji's Sermon in Gujarati on "Plain Living and High Thinking" at 6-30 p.m. at Dhobi Talao Fire Temple.

Dinner to Ottoman visitors, Noor Baug, Mazagon.

FRIDAY, February 13.

Public Services Commission, Secretariat.

Bombay Amateur Dramatic Company, "The Quaker Girl," Excelsior Theatre.

Bombay Corporation Standing Committee 5 p.m.

Indo-British Institution, annual prize-giving, 4-45 p.m.

SATURDAY February 14.

Bombay Races, Mahalaxmi Racecourse.

B. V. A. Inspection by General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade.

Bombay Amateur Dramatic Company, "The Quaker Girl," Excelsior Theatre, 9-30.

Last day for Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament.

SUNDAY, February 15.

Bombay Hunt, Parla.

B. V. A. Camp closes, Colaba, Inspection by Inspector R. G. A. in India and G. O. C. Poona Division.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

"La Scala," the Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45; 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding.

Feb. 12.

148.—Annual Rifle Meeting.—The Annual Rifle Meeting will commence at Ghat Kopar on Sunday next, the 15th instant. Names of intending competitors to reach Adjutant's Office by Friday night, the 13th instant. Programme can be obtained on application at Head-Quarters.

II. The Hill Memorial Competition and Bayley Company Challenge Shield (to be fired simultaneously) on Sunday, the 15th instant, commencing at 7-30 a.m.

149.—Musketry. The Range is allotted to "G" Company on Monday, the 16th instant for Class Firing. Members coming out are requested to notify the Adjutant at Head-Quarters so that their own rifles may be taken out.

(Signed) F. H. JAMES, Captain, Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

REPORTED THEFT.

Mr. Jamshedji Dhanjibhoy, a Parsi, residing at Colaba, reports that on Tuesday night some one entered his room and removed cash and jewellery collectively valued at Rs. 1,454 from his box.

DINNER TO OTTOMAN VISITORS

A dinner party will be given in honour of Mr. Kamal Omar Bey and Dr. Adnan Bey, Members of the Croissant Rouge Ottomane, by the Young Men's Mohammedan Association this evening at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Noor Baug, Mazagon.

A GUJRATI SERMON.

Dr. J. C. Daji will deliver a sermon in Gujrati on "Plain Living and High Thinking" at the Parsi Fire-Temple, Dhobi Talao, this evening at 6-30 p. m. (S.T.) under the auspices of the Jashan Committee, on the occasion of the Shehrevargan Jashan. Mr. J. J. Vimadalal will preside. Parsi ladies and gentlemen are requested to be present at the Jashan ceremony and sermon.

GIFT TO PARSI INSTITUTIONS.

At the Uthamna ceremony of the late Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy a sum of over Rs. 32,000 was subscribed by his son Mr. Rustomjee B. Jeejeebhoy and his daughters Mrs. B. Petit, Mrs. F. Allbless Mrs. N. Moos and their respective families and the friends and admirers of the deceased gentleman. The major portion of this sum was presented to the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution and the B. D. Petit Parsee General Hospital.

CITY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Three attacks and four deaths from plague and two attacks and three death from small pox were reported in Bombay city during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Wednesday. There was no case of cholera reported during the same period. The total mortality from all causes was 97, as compared with the same total of the corresponding period of last year and 100 of year before. Out of a total of 1,914 rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Tuesday last, 62 were found to be plague infected, 14 of this latter kind being found at Mandvi and 10 at Market.

REV. FATHER HEGGLIN MEMORIAL.

At a meeting of the Sanskrit and B.A. students of the St. Xavier's College, it was resolved to perpetuate the memory of the Rev Father Hegglin's connection with the college as a Professor of Sanskrit and Indian History. Subscriptions are invited from the past and present students of the college, and the sum collected will be utilized in founding a prize or scholarship to be given to a student of the college in a manner to be prescribed by the college authorities. Prof. S. R. Dharadhar and Messrs. N. R. Dharadhar, R. M. Bhagawant and H. H. Vakil are the Secretaries of the fund to whom subscriptions might be sent.

OTTOMAN RED CRESENT SOCIETY DELEGATES.

A public meeting of the Moslims of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Anjuman Ziya-ul-Islam on the 14th of February at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Kapad Wanj Wadi Tardeo in honor of Messrs. Adnan Bey and Kamal Omar Bey, the delegates of the Ottoman Red Crescent Society who have come to this country in order to thank the Moslims of Bombay and other parts of India for the monetary and other help rendered in the recent war in the Balkans.

JIVA DAYA GNAN PRASARAK FUND.

The Manager of the Shri Jiva Daya Gnan Prasarak Fund, Bombay, writes to us to say that the London Council of Examiners of their Prize Essay Scheme No. 3, (The Evils of Animal Diet), intended for the medical graduates, and veterinary surgeons is pleased to announce the results of the said competition by a cablegram, as under:—

I, Dr. S. C. Chatterji, B.A., L.M. & S., Calcutta, Rs. 200 including Gold Medal; 2, Dr. Miss Kathleen Gomes, L.M. & S., Bombay, Rs. 150 including Gold Medal; 3, Dr. Paras Ram Sharma, L.M. & S., Ferozepore, Rs. 100 including Gold Medal; 4, Dr. Ail Krishna Mukerjee, Midnapur, Rs. 50 including Gold Medal.

The prizes and gold medals will be awarded to the successful candidates in the last week of this month.

THE IDEAL SEMINARY.

The Annual Gathering and Prize Distribution of the Seminary was held on Sunday last in the Municipal Gamdevi Boys' School under the presidentship of Mrs. E. C. Getsinger. The hall was nicely decorated by the boys of the Seminary.

The Secretary read the report of the work done by the Seminary last year. He said that the Seminary is giving education to 40 boys of the lower classes entirely free of charge. This year it has also opened three more branches of learning, namely, Physical, Moral, and Drawing Education and in these branches also education is given free.

Mrs. E. C. Getsinger then distibuted the prizes and was garlanded.

ANOTHER NIGHT CLASS OPENED BY SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Following its line of work at Dorabji's Chawl near the Tardeo Bridge, the Social Service League opened on Tuesday a night class in another tenement near by, where it proposes eventually to station one of its workers permanently and carry on its sanitation, temperance and co-operative work. The chawl now taken in hand is in Chikalwadi, near Javji buildings, and belongs to Rao Saheb Manaji Rajcoji. It is occupied exclusively by mill employees, and numbers among its young population a largo number of boys of tender age attend mills in the day and wasting their time at night, to the serious prejudice of their bodily as well as mental health.

Rao Saheb Manaji Rajooji, the owner of the tenement, has promised to place two rooms at the League's disposal, free of rent, where the school will be housed and from where the League's operations will be carried on.

SAD SEQUEL TO AN EXAMINATION FAILURE.

A HINDU STUDENT'S SUICIDE.

Shivaji Vinayek Oak, a Hindu student residing at Nagpada, was found in his bed yesterday morning, breathing very heavily and apparently in great pain. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where it was discovered that he was suffering from the effects of opium poisoning. He died within a short time after admission.

An inquest was held on his dead body by Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner. A licensed opium-vendor deposed to having sold the deceased four annas worth of opium the previous evening. The deceased had left a letter behind written in Marathi in which he stated that he committed suicide by taking opium on account of his failure in the Matriculation examination.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

A DISHONEST CASHIER.

Narayan Shivshunker, a Hindu, employed as a cashier in the French Motor Car Company, was placed yesterday before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 259.

The accused was defended by Mr. Vesawala, pleader.

The accused pleaded guilty to having received Rs. 259 from the bill collector which he misappropriated.

He was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 350. Out of the fine Rs. 259 were ordered to be paid to the complainant, Mr. Sarkis Guevereck, the manager of the Company.

SAILING WITHOUT LIGHTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. M. Schneider, Inspector of Lights to the Port Trust, charged two tindals, named Essoo Mohmed and Keshwa Rama, with sailing their prows in the harbour without regulation lights. Both men pleaded guilty and were fined Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 respectively.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

List of passengers per s. s. Salsette on 14th February connecting at Aden with the s. s. Morea:—

Buck, Mrs.; Crullen, Mrs. C. D.; Descas, Mr. J. R.; Fenning, Maj. W. M. and Mrs.; Humphreys, Mr. J. and Mrs.; Kee, Mr. R.; Lane, Mr. T. R.; MacLellan, Mr. W. T.; MacLellan, Mrs. and maid; Manville, Mr. and Mrs.; Mawhood, Mr. W. E.; Morris, Sir Malcolm; Morris, Lady; Moss, Miss J. M.; Nichols, Mr.; Nichols, Mrs., three children and infant; Nissen, Capt. A. C.; Oslen, Mr. J. A.; Sargent, Capt. N.; Sargent, Mrs. and infant; Smith, Major L. A.; Thomas, Miss; Tulloch, Major-Genl. J. W.; Wand, Mrs. and maid; Weisel, Capt. E. T.; Wood, Mrs. Nernon; Wooten, Mr. R. Wormald Mr. J. Wright, Mrs. T.; Canel, Mr. N.; Dinshaw, Mr. H. C.; Atari, Mr. N. M.; Watson, Mr. E. A.; Watt, Mr. H. K. and Mrs.; Passep, Mr. Stephen; Esufally, Mr. A.; Tuckman, Mr. Q.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST DAY.

A GOOD START MADE.

KEMPION WINS CITY PLATE.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

Owing to the opening day of the Big Meeting being a mid-week fixture, the attendance did not appear to be up to the average of an ordinary Saturday Extra It is a pity the Club's arrangements will not permit of what should be the most important fixture of the Meeting being held on a Saturday. If it is considered that there is more public interest attached to the Grand Western Handicap than to the Bombay City Plate a transfer could easily be effected, and the latter could be run off on the Wednesday following the inaugural function. The opening day of the Bombay Races would in time come to be looked upon as one of the events of the year. As matters stand there is a complete absence of any form of ceremonial and a distinct flatness about the proceedings which one is not led to expect on an occasion of this kind.

The racing on the whole was excellent, but as the issues in nearly all the events were confined to not more than three of the competitors, Tote speculation was more or less restricted, the prospect of a small return keeping many from taking a chance who otherwise would have participated had the racing been of a more open nature.

With Pendil withdrawn from the Paddock Plate, it of course looked any odds on his stable companion Abdul Malik, the pony champion, putting this race to Mr. R. R. S's credit. He did so. But whether the head victory indicated Brown had a lot in hand, or whether he just got there, it was impossible to estimate from the Grand Stand, the race being run on the five furlong "straight." From the press "perch" it looked perilously like a near thing, and if such was the case Abdul Malik is not at the top of his form, and too much must not be expected of him this Bombay season. The distance, five furlongs, is not quite to his liking, but with this point ceded, it is perfectly clear Abdul Malik is not himself, and will be unlikely to win any of the coming handicap events.

The Importers' Plate was a very poor affair as it appeared set up on the card with a full field of five. When two out of this lot declined the engagement the remaining three get a prize each, and with Molly E. hopelessly out-classed, it was merely a question of a match between Keerit and Twa Brigs, which the latter pulled off easily.

The Fort Plate resolved itself into a triangular contest between Master Bill, Malster, and Ream, and there was very little else in the race supported. Ream favoured with his light impost won easily from Master Bill and Malster in the order named.

For the big event of the day Mayfowl did not put in an appearance, and it was left to a small field of four to make a bid for the thousand pound stake. Contrary to general expectation this event provided the most exciting finish of the day, and Kempion instead of winning hard-held as anticipated, only just managed to squeak home from Shining Way by the narrow margin of a neck, after a desperate struggle down the straight. If the race has not done Kempion any harm, he may be able to do better in the Grand Western Handicap over the shorter course, but after his exhibition yesterday he certainly will not be hard to handicap out of the race, and backers would be wise if they looked about for something else to carry their shekels in the big race on Saturday. Kempion is either not himself, or his Calcutta performances have been very much over-estimated, not having had very much to beat. Shining Way has undoubtedly improved somewhat, but great credit is due to Ruiz for the splendid race he rode on her, and his excellent finesse was wellnigh Brown's undoing. He had pounds in hand a furlong from home when Brown apparently expected only ounces. Ten lengths between second and third tells its own story.

Young Hyderi was backed for the Dealers Plate with a cheerful optimism that was positively astounding ridden by Kaikhosroo. He won all right and as there were features about this rate inexplicable to the writer, he refrains from commenting upon what he does not understand.

The New Plate was won somewhat easily by Nainava, his supposed rival Saidan putting up a very mediocre display.

The concluding event provided the surprise of the afternoon, being won by Bachelor's Knot, who was not backed for much outside of his connections. Cherrywood could have won in a hand-canter had Sampson not left it too late. He was simply galloping over the lot at the finish, and it is to be hoped at his next outing his rider will start shaking him up a little earlier in the proceedings.

THE PADDOCK PLATE. 3-15 p.m.

Rs. 1,500 to the Winner, Rs. 300 to the second, and Rs. 200 to the third. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under. 14 hands to carry 8st. 10lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1911, of a flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 12lbs. Winners since the above date of flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 4,000 or over, 4lbs.; Rs. 7,000 or over, 7 lbs. Rs. 9,000 or over 12lbs.; in addition to above penalties. Allowance—Maidens, 4lbs.

Distance—5 furlongs. (Straight).

Mr. R. R. S's ABDUL MALIK 9st 4 lbs. (Brown) 1

Mr. A. J. D'Souza's MAASAL 8st 10 lbs. (Southall) 2

Mr. Ali Bin Talibs ZOOLPHOKARR 9st. (Pratt) 3

General Nawabzada Obidulla Khan's BRAVO 8st. (Bowley) 4

Also ran:—Chechan 8st 2 lbs (Ferguson); Malayeb 6st. 9lbs. (Harrison).

The Race:—Bravo, Zoolphokarr, and Massal led out running almost together. Halfway Maasal went to the front with Abdul Malik handy. A furlong from home it looked like a race between the leading pair, Abdul Malik gaining the verdict by a head—2 lengths—2 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 5 4/5 secs.

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 13,680. Place Rs. 12,780.

Dividends Paid:—Win Rs. 12-8. Places Rs. 11-8. Rs. 16-8.

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE.—3-45 p.m.

Rs. 1,500 to the Winner, Rs. 300 to the second, Rs. 200 to the third. For Horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1911, or since that date flat races of any value of the aggregate of Rs. 10,000 or over. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1911, of a flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over, once, 5lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; oftener, 16lbs. Allowance—Maidens, 4lbs. Horses which after landing have not won a flat race, if landed after 1st September, 1913, 3lbs; after 1st October, 5lbs.; after 1st November, 7lbs.; (not accumulative), in addition to landing allowance in General Conditions.

Distance,—5 Furlongs. (Straight).

Mr. Goff's TWA BRIGS 9st. 11lbs. (Pratt) 1

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's MOLLY S. 8st. 10lbs. (Bowley) 2

Mr. R. R. S's KEERIT 9st. 12lbs. (Brown) 3

The Race:—Molly S. was first away, followed by Keerit. Twa Brigs, however, soon took charge and won easily by 3 lengths—head.

Time:—1 min. 2/5 secs.

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 13,840.

Dividend Paid:—Win Rs. 40.

THE FORT PLATE. 4-15 p.m.

Rs. 1,500 to the Winner, Rs. 300 to the second, and Rs. 200 to the third. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March, 1911. 14 hands to carry 8st. 7lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st Mart 1911, once, twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 12lbs. Winners since the above date of flat races of the agreegate value of Rs. 2,000 or over, 4lbs.; Rs. 3,000 or over, 7lbs.; Rs. 5,000 or over, 12lbs.; in addition to above penalties. Allowance—Maidens, 4lbs.

Distance—6 furlongs.

Genl. Nawabzada O. Khan's REAM 7st. 10lbs. (Bowley) 1

Nawab Najaf Ali Khon's MASTER BILL 9st. 6lbs. (Ferguson) 2

Mr. Abdulla Faras' MALSTER 9st. (Ruiz) 3

Mr. Ali Bin Talib's LORD ROSEBERRY 8st. 5lbs. (Duller) 4

Also Ran:—Raspberry 9st. 9 lbs. (Pratt); Moonspot 8st. 2lbs. (Southall); Small Diamond, 8st 2lbs. (Mujeed); Alwar 8st (McGlone); Old China 7st. 10lbs. (Zammil); Gafal 7st. 1lbs. (Ethul); President 6st. 13lbs. (Purtoosing); Red Wood 6st. 10lbs. (Kaikhosroo).

The Race.—Raspberry, Lord Roseberry and Ream were the first to show up. At the half-mile Ream took command followed by Lord Roseberry, Raspberry and Malster in the order named. At the bend Master Bill improved and down the straight chased Roam who, however, won easily by 5 lengths—3 lengths—head.

Time:—1 min. 21 1-5 secs.

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 16,140. Place Rs. 19,360.

Dividends Paid:—Win Rs. 42. Places Rs. 13-8—Rs. 29-8—Rs. 13-8.

THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE. 4-45 p.m.

Rs. 15,000 to the Winner, Rs. 3,000 to the second, Rs. 2,000 to the third. For Horses, W. A. and C. Penalties—The Winner of the Viceroy's Cup 1913, or The King-Emperor's Cup, Calcutta, 1913, 7lbs.; (not accumulative). Allowance—Maidens, 7lbs.

Distance—About 1¼ miles, (1¼ mile scale).

Mr. R. R. S.'s KEMPION 9st. 10lbs. (Brown) 1

Mr. J. C. Galstaun's SHINING WAY 9st. 3lbs. (Ruiz) 2

Mr. Kelso's HILARITY 9st. 3lbs. (Sampson) 3

Mr. A. S. Oomer's VALERIUS 9st. 3lbs. (McGlone) 4

The Race:—Shining Way, Kempson, and Valerius ran together to the bend, and from here a great race ensued between the first two, Kempion just getting the best of it by a neck.

Time:—2 min. 12 2-5 secs.

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 17,950. Place Rs. 12,500.

Dividends Paid:—Win Rs. 15. Places Rs. 10-8—Rs. 10-8.

THE DEALERS' PLATE. 5-15 p.m.

Rs. 2,000 to the Winner, Rs. 500 to the second, and Rs. 250 to the third. For Arabs. W. A. reduced 12lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1911, of a flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over; once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 14lbs. Winners since the above date of flat races of aggregate value of Rs. 7,000 or over, 4lbs.; of Rs. 10,000 or over, 10lbs.; in addition to above penalties. Allowances.—Maidens, 4lbs. Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs.

Distance—About 1 mile (1 mile scale).

Major F. B. Prideaux's YOUNG HYDERI 6st. 13lbs. (Kaikhosroo) 1

Nawab Najab Ali Khan's SIR KNIGHT 8st. 11b. (Ferguson) 2

Mr. Erach Jijibhoy's YOUNG MAJUB 8st. 5lbs. (Zammil) 3

Mr. Ali Bin Talib's ROZELMULOOK 8st. 9lbs. (Duller) 4

Also Ran:—Dhaman, 10st. 11lbs. (Brown) Gowahajmer, 9st. 1lb. (Pratt), Trustee, 8st. 5lbs. (Abbas), Harry Johnson, 8st. 5lbs. (Ruiz), Valens, 8st 5lbs. (Purtoosingh); Sparrow Hawk, 8st. (Hoyt), Red Flag, 7st. 10lbs. (Harrison), Vudhia, 7st. 10lbs. (Mujeed) Columbus, 7st. 7lbs. (Abbas).

The Race:—Young Hyderi led out followed by Rozelmulook, Harry Johnson and Trustee. At the half-mile the order was Rozelmulook, Young Hyderi, Sparrow Hawk, Young Majub. Turning into the straight Young Hyderi took the lead and Sir Knight ran up a long side of him. A good race ensued, Hyderi just winning by a neck—½ lengths—1½ lengths.

Time:—1 min. 52½ secs.

Total Investments:—Rs. 19,140. Place Rs. 18,230.

Dividends Paid:—Win Rs. 31-8. Places Rs. 14-8—Rs. 35—Rs. 23.

THE NEW PLATE.—5-45 p.m.

Rs. 3,000 to the Winner, Rs. 750 to the second, and Rs. 350 to the third. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under landed direct from the country of foaling on or after 1st July, 1913, 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. (Landing allowance clause does not apply.)

Distance—5 Furlongs. Straight.)

Mr. Khatab Bin Amir's NAINAVA 9st. (Brown) 1

Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's PRESENT 8st. 2lbs. (Sampson) 2

Messrs. Shaik Kassum and S. A. Aziz's GULDASTA 7st. 7lbs. (Kaikhosroo) ... 3

Mr. Ali Bin Talib's RED SILK 8st. 11lbs. (Pratt) 4

Also ran:—Chaser, 9st. (Bowley) Economy, 8st. 11lbs. (Abbas), Crises, 8st. 8lbs. (Etul) Hercules, 8st. 8lbs. (Duller) Fared Beg, 8st. 8lbs (Ferguson,) Saidan, 8st. 8lbs. (Zammil) Pepul, 8st. 2lbs. (Southall) Durban 7st. 13lbs. (Purtoosengh) Stable Boy 7st. 13lbs. (McGlone) Baltic 7st. 10lbs. (Hoyt.)

The Race:—Nainava was first away followed by Baltic, Guldasta and Present. Nainava was never headed and won by a neek—½ length—¾ length.

Time:—1 min. 8 secs.

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 19,770. Place Rs. 18,300.

Dividends Paid:—Win Rs. 32-8. Places Rs.-19 Rs. 258—Rs. 42-8.

THE VELLARD PLATE.—6-15 p.m.

Rs. 1,500 to the Winner, Rs. 300 to the second, and Rs. 200 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Distance—About 1 Mile.

Mr. J. Crawford's BACHELOR'S KNOT 9st. 4lbs. (Pratt) 1

Mr. J. C. Smith's MORDIALLOC 7st. 4lbs. (Kaikhorsoo) 2

Mr. Kelso's CHERRYWOOD 7st. 7lbs. (Sampson) 3

Mr. R. R. S's TARTANIA 9st. 3lbs. (Brown) 4

Also Ran:—Hamara 9st. 3lbs. (Southall) Vancouver, 8st 12lbs. (Harrison) Double Chin 8st. 9lbs. (Ruiz) Borgie 8st. 6lbs. (Hoyt) Flying Fish, 7st. 13lbs. (Bowley) North, 7st. 10lbs. (Mujeed) Lady R. 7st. (Purtoosingh.)

The Race:—Lady R was out first followed by Tartania, Bachelor's Knot, and Borgie. At the three furlongs Borgie improved. At the turn Bachelor's Knot was leading, with Mordialloc and Tartania next, Cherrywood two lengths away. Down the straight Bachelor's Knot went to the front and won by a neck staving off Mordialloc's challenge—3/4 length—1½ length.

Time:—1 min 44 secs.

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 15,370. Place Rs. 13,850.

Dividends Paid:—Win Rs. 79. Places Rs. 63-8, Rs. 30, Rs. 22-8.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

Another game in the Ladies' Doubles Handicap was played yesterday, between the Misses Osborne and Mrs. Pirrie and Mrs. Margolionth, both on the same mark. Some very good play was seen, and in the first set the latter pair held their own to the last game. There was sound, long driving and on several occasions interesting rallies. It looked as though either pair might win, such a little was there between the pairs, but in the second things took a turn. The Misses Osborne struck remarkably good form and had matters very much their own way. Only losing one game in this, they went on to do the same in the third, and so won the match. They should take a deal of beating.

Following were the scores:—

Miss Osborne and Miss O. Osborne, plus 15.3, beat Mrs. Pirrie and Mrs. Margolionth plus 15.3; 5—6, 6—1, 6—1.

BOMBAY AND HINDU GYMKHANAS.

A return match was played yesterday, between pairs representing the Bombay and Hindu gymkhanas, but the latter failed to make amends for their defeat at the first meeting. This took place on the Hindu Gymkhana ground the visitors winning two matches and the home side one, one being left drawn owing to want of light. There were some telegraph wires which sometimes interfered with lobs, but when the ball struck these and dropped into the court play went on just the same instead of a "let" being allowed.

Kidd and England the visiting pair, were too good for both of the opposing couples. The former played his usual, cool and well judged game with heady playing, but England was rather erratic though getting in many useful killing shots. Shivgaoker and Wagle made a good show against them, but could never really get the upper hand although they took the second set rather easily.

Boyd and Nicholson met Bhaghat and Bhadkamkar, and were badly beaten. Nicholson was in fair form, but Boyd could do nothing right and gave very little assistance. Bhaghat is new to us, but a player who knows the game thoroughly, his wrist work being excellent and a powerful drive if inclined to be erratic. Bhadkamkar was his old solid self, hard to pass, and there was no doubt about the result at any time.

When Kidd and England met Bhaghat and Bhadkamkar they won the first rather easily, but the second was game and game all the way. Seven all was called then the former won two in succession and the set.

When Boyd and Nicholson met Shivgaokar and Wagle play was so even that eventually they had to leave the match drawn.

In all the Bombay Gymkhana won five sets to four.

Results:—

Kidd and England beat Shivgaokar and Wagle, 6-3, 2-6, 6-4.

Bhaghat and Bhadkamkar beat Nicholson and Boyd, 6-2, 6-3.

Kidd and England beat Bhaghat and Bhadkamkar, 6-2, 9-7.

Nicholson and Boyd drew with Shivgaokar and Wagle, 1-6, 6-4, 7 all.

MARRYATT CUP.

In connection with the Bombay Gymkhana Tournament, the following is the Marryatt Cup draw:—

Mr. S. Calvocoressi v. Mr. R. R. Bord.

Capt. H. S. Hutchinson v. Mr. F. F. Portlock.

Mr. N. Marryatt v. Mr. Ferres Nicholson.

Mr. M. N. Hogg v. Capt. F. H. James.

Mr. L. S. Bartlett v. Mr. R. D. England.

Mr. G. E. Trye v. Mr. L. B. Heemskerk.

Mr. R. L. Sherbrooke v. Mr. G. G. Fletcher.

Mr. E. J. Bunbury v. Major E. E. Preston.

Play to start on Thursday, February 12th.

First round to be played by February 17th.

Second round to be played by February 20th.

Semi-finals to be played by February 23rd.

Final on Tuesday February 24th.

Holder:—Mr. R. Kidd.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIP.

Players are reminded that final entries for the W. I. Championship close on Saturday next, the draw to take place a week later. Up to the present a very fair number have entered, but several more may be expected with a most interesting meetisg as a result.

The following are entries to date:—

Gentlemen's Singles.

Mr. R. D. England (Holder.)
Mr. A. R. Kasava Mudaliar (Bangalore.)
Mr. S. Calvocoressi.
Mr. M. Ferres Nicholson.
Mr. J. R. Gunjikar (Hindu Gymkhana.)
Mr. J. A. D. Naoroji (Parsi Gymkhana.)
Mr. N. F. Naoroji (Parsi Gymkhana.)
Mr. M. M. Mehta (Parsi Gymkhana.)
Mr. N. F. Navroji (Parsi Gymkhana.)
Mr. J. Yamamasu (Japanese Gymkhana.)
Capt. J. H. James.
Mr. R. L. Sherbrooke.

Gentlemen's Doubles.

Messrs. Kasava Mudeliar and T. V. R. Naidu (Bangalore.)
Messrs. R. Kidd and R. D. England.
Messrs. J. A. D. Naoroji and N. P. Engineer (Holders.)
Messrs. F. C. Bottlewalla and M. M. Mehta.
Dr. Fyzee and Mr. J. H. Chinmulgand (Winners 1912.)
Messrs. Yamamasu and Nakashima.
Messrs. M. F. Nicholson and J. James.
Messrs. H. B. Clayton and R. L. Sherbrooke.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Doubles.

Mr. R. D. England and Mrs. Reynolds.
Mr. G. E. Fry and Miss Ginn.
Mr. M. F. Nicholson and Mrs. Blunt.
Mr. M. M. Mehta and Miss Meyers.
Dr. A. H. Fyzee and Lady Tata.

HOCKEY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA 2 BEAT G. I. P. 1

A very close game was seen yesterday evening between the Bombay Gymkhana and G. I. P. teams, twelve a side. Play was distinctly determined, with fast forward runs and solid defence on each side.

The Railway were first to score, their right wing getting possession and sending in a shot when tackled by Heemskerk and Singleton, who interrupted the goal-keeper's view. Before half time, the Gymkhana drew level, Heemskerk coming up to take the penalty corner hit and made no mistake.

In the second half each attacked in turn, and it was not till almost on the call of full time that Asher put through from a melee near the goal mouth. On the general play, the winners about deserved the margin in their favour.

Result:—

Bombay Gymkhana:—2 Goals.
G. I. P.:—1 Goal.

SAFETY FOR ST. PAUL'S.

After a test which has occupied nearly three months, a method by which it is suggested the foundations of St. Paul's Cathedral might be strengthened has been declared satisfactory by an expert.

The new test, which has been carried out on the site of the old General Post Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand, was described to a representative of "The Daily Mail" by Mr. Thompson, of Messrs. John Thompson and Co., Peterborough, who said:

"We bored six holes about 5 in. in diameter each in a piece of ground about 100 ft. in area. The borings were carried down nearly 30 ft, to the London clay. Then through these holes we forced liquid cement into the subsoil under pressures up to 400 lb. to the square inch, using for the purpose a machine designed by my foreman, Mr. Ferrer, because we wanted a pressure far greater than that obtainable by the ordinary method of compressed air.

"The cement was allowed to remain until a few days ago, when we began excavating to see the result. We have not yet finished this work, but from what I have already seen I am satisfied that the experiment has succeeded. If the method be adopted by the cathedral authorities, St. Paul's will rest on a mass of concrete which will last for an eternity, and no more of the subsoil will be washed away."

BEARDLESS BY BET.

EXPERIENCE OF A SHORN DEPUTY.

An amusing story is being told about a member of the Paris Chamber of Deputies whose long flowing board gave him an appearance of such distinction and authority that he has never been opposed in his constituency since he won the seat many years ago. Recently he was spending a merry evening with some men friends in Paris when an argument arose.

"Will you bet on it?" asked the deputy's opponent.

"Yes, anything you like," was the reply.

"Very well, then," came the answer, "I will wager my moustache against your beard that I am right."

The deputy was proved to be wrong, and in the cooler mood of the following morning he found himself obliged to go to a barber and sacrifice his patriarchal beard.

Two days later he was due to speak in his constituency. His appearance caused a sensation. At first his constituents did not recognise the lean-faced, bare-cheeked speaker who stood upon the platform. The strongly Nationalist section of the constituency considers that a French politician ought to be bearded, and holds that to shave the face like an American is an indication of anti-patriotic tendencies.

An unfounded suggestion that the deputy's beard was sacrificed through the wiles of a Delilah has added to the humour of the incident, and in view of the appearance of a rival candidate in the field for the first time, for the election in May, it is hoped that the wager will not result in the deputy losing his seat as well as his beard.

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

NASH—In loving and never-fading memory of my dearest eldest daughter Charlotte (Lottie Amelia (nee Crisp), who entered into rest on 11th February, 1912, at Bombay.
Peace, perfect Peace.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, Feb. 12, 1914.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The evidence given before the Royal Commission on Tuesday with regard to the Agricultural Department by the European witnesses is of considerable constructive value. The tone and spirit of the evidence, moreover, was distinctly sympathetic towards Indian interests and claims, and, as such, is in refreshing contrast to the attitude of most of the European officers who have been examined from time to time by the Commission in respect of various other departments. Mr. Keatinge, Director of Agriculture, Bombay, is, we are glad to note, in favour of the adoption of a bold policy with regard to recruitment for the Imperial Service. He would promote deserving men from the Provincial to the Imperial Service, ultimately sending them on to Europe. Mr. Keatinge recognises the special value of Indian officers in his department for missionary work, in other words, for linking the work of the Department with the agricultural population, without whose co-operation the Department could only be a moribund body. Doubtless the Bombay Director had some such idea in his mind when he declared that it was necessary to be an Indian "to popularise the Department." It stands to reason that, with a more intimate acquaintance with the idiosyncracies of the agricultural classes and a more thorough knowledge of the vernaculars, the Indian officer would succeed where most Europeans must necessarily fail. Mr. Keatinge is evidently of the same opinion as Mr. Gokhale who holds that it is the emphatic duty of the Government to admit more Indians into the Service if scientific agriculture on a large scale is to be popularised in this country.

Like Mr. Keatinge, Dr. Harold Mann also has no doubts as to the fitness of Indians for the Imperial Service. In respect of the method of recruitment Dr. Mann would prefer to secure the men here, sending them, thereafter, for some practical training to Germany, Belgium or Holland. His pronouncement that the English universities did not give any better instruction than the agricultural colleges here might, of course, be disputed; but there is no doubt that the Indian institutions, especially that under the control of Dr. Mann himself, have recently made a striking advance in methods of instruction which are calculated to be of enormous benefit to agricultural development. The Pusa Research Institute, for instance, is specially adapted for higher research work in agriculture, which is year by year attracting students of scientific agriculture in large numbers. Dr. Mann would make Pusa a sort of central Bureau for agriculture in India after the model of the great American Bureau at Washington. This seems an admirable idea. Pusa, of course, has already been strikingly successful in popularising the study of agriculture among educated Indians, and one has only to point to the numerous investigations zealously and thoroughly carried out in various directions by the agricultural officers and students attached to the Institute to appreciate the value of its expert activities, the history of which is recorded not only in the well-known "Quarterly Agricultural Journal," but in the steady stream of interesting publications which issues from the Institute. Dr. Butler and Mr. Milligan, who followed Dr. Mann and were examined together, both condemned the present system of recruitment to the Imperial Service. At present, as we mentioned in a previous article, candidates whose applications to the Secretary of State are selected for consideration have to appear "before an official" at the India Office, and "appointments are made by the Secretary of State as occasion may require." Both the witnesses suggested a permanent selection board with a retired officer at its head, a proposal which has obvious advantages as well as disadvantages. With regard to Indians, Dr. Butler and Mr. Milligan would recruit them from the laboratories and then send them Home for a practical course.

Mr. Low, Director of Agriculture, Central Provinces, the last witness to be examined, was also in favour of the entry of Indians into the Imperial Service, explaining that he would choose men of experience and send them to Europe. It is clear, therefore, that in the opinion of the highest agricultural authorities in India the present system of recruitment should be altered and improved, that the Provincial Service should supply material for the Imperial Service, and that, to make the Department increasingly useful to the agricultural population, it should be so expanded as to include the free entry of Indians into all appointments in the *cadre* of the Department.

THE PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

In his speech on the amendment to the Address moved by Mr. Walter Long, the Premier made it clear that the Government intend to put forward proposals in regard to the status of the Protestant districts of the North of Ireland, which will involve wide concessions to the Ulster irreconcileables. His actual words were that the Government believed that these proposals "would be regarded by all fair-minded men as an attempt at agreement and as consulting the susceptibilities of all concerned;" and he added that "the Government would close no avenue, however unpromising, leading towards a settlement." This can only mean that the Government have consulted the Irish leaders, and, with the knowledge of what the Opposition would be satisfied with, which the Premier has obtained as a result of his conversations with Mr. Bonar Law, believe that they will be able to propose a way out of the impasse which should be acceptable both to Mr. Redmond and Sir Edward Carson. Mr. Asquith's pronouncement, Reuter tells us, created a sensation in the Lobby, and is regarded as creating a new situation. The Cabinet is believed to be working towards a system of Home Rule within Home Rule, giving the Protestant counties a check over the administration of their boundaries. This, of course, is very vague and does not convey any sort of tangible idea as to the lines on which the Cabinet is working towards conciliation. No one has yet found any workable proposal by which the Protestants of Ulster can be placed outside the control of the Irish Parliament, without at the same time placing the Ulster Nationalists in the very situation from which the Protestants would be saved, and which the former are as eager and determined to avoid as the latter. Mr. Redmond has spoken just as emphatically and determinedly as to this, as has Sir Edward Carson. But if we were to take the utterances of either, as being the last words on the problem, there would be nothing for the Government to do but to fold its hands and let the machinery of the Parliament Act automatically work on to the end, and see what happens when the Home Rule Bill is put in force as it stands. But we believe that both Mr. Redmond and Sir Edward Carson say a great deal more than they mean, and that neither would be able to resist any sort of proposals for a compromise that commanded the general approval of the moderate sections of both parties. The Nationalists would have everything to gain by trusting to the future, even with a compromise which they might believe to be unworkable, because it could only be a matter of time before Ulster would want to come within the operation of Home Rule. Sir Edward Carson and his followers on the other hand, would lose everything if they refused to accept a compromise, which, though unpalatable to them, was acceptable in the eyes of the English public.

Mr. Asquith made it very clear that there is nothing to be gained by a Dissolution, even if there were any political justification for it. There has been nothing to show that the country has changed its mind about Home Rule, except the perfervid speeches of Opposition Leaders. The by-elections as the Premier pointed out, have told strongly the other way. And a dissolution would be to nullify the Parliament Act the first time a bill of the first magnitude comes under its operation. The Opposition have, in fact, no ground on which to demand a Dissolution but Ulster's threat of civil war, and there would be an end of all constitutional government, if the opinion of the whole country were to be disregarded every time a small but forceful minority fell into discontent with what was being done. It is clear, therefore, that there is no justice or reason in the demand for a Dissolution. But even if it took place, could it bring matters into any better prospect? Mr. Asquith showed that it could not. If the Unionists were returned they would be faced with the appalling prospect of a Nationalist Ireland that would break out into a seething discontent, that would exceed anything that even Ireland has ever known, and would certainly be as dreadful, if not worse than Ulster's threatened civil war. And we do not believe that there are many Unionists who believe in their hearts that there can be any going back on the decision, once made, to satisfy the aspirations of the Nationalists. Again, if the Liberals again triumphed, would Ulster, as Mr. Asquith asked, lay down her arms. And, finally, it may be added, if Ulster's civil war ever came, what would it settle? These are questions which the Opposition Leaders have yet to answer, but they prefer to confine themselves to lurid pictures of the awful impending disaster, of the kind painted by Mr. Long, and thus hope to frighten the country and ultimately the Government into giving way.

Nothing is more clear than that compromise must come sooner or later, and the sooner it comes the better the terms that Ulster is likely to get. She cannct expect to dictate her own terms and in spite of Mr. Long's turgid prognostications, we believe that, if she were to refuse anything like a reasonable concession, she would quickly lose the sympathy of the bulk of her friends in England; and she cannot expect to stand alone against the whole Empire. So it is better to follow the Premier's advice, welcome conciliation while it "is in the air," even if it is not all, or anything like all, that Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson want, than risk what a general election might bring forth.

DAY BY DAY.

Mr. Thomas Hardy.

The announcement of Mr. Thomas Hardy's marriage at the age of seventy-four shows that the celebrated novelist does not approve of a state of "single blessedness." This is Mr. Hardy's second venture into matrimony, his first having taken place in 1874 when he married Miss Emma Gifford Mr. Hardy's view of women, however, as exemplified in his novels, is more French than English, a trifle cruel, although not intolerant. There is hardly any passion in his work, neither the author nor his characters seeming able to pass beyond the stage of intellectual curiosity. Mr. Hardy has never been woman's champion: he is her apologist, as is strikingly illustrated in "Jude the Obscure," which is perhaps the most coldly critical examination in English fiction of the more complicated questions of sex. His most widely read novel is, of course, "Tess of the D'Urbervilles." It will be remembered that the Order of Merit was conferred on Mr. Hardy in 1910.

A Salar Jung Memorial.

In his letter to-day our Hyderabad (Deccan) correspondent urges the erection of a memorial in honour of the first Sir Salar Jung. Sir Salar Jung was undoubtedly one of the greatest Indian statesmen of modern times, and was able to carry out reforms of inestimable value in the Nizam's State. Born and brought up in an atmosphere of intrigue, personally he was as incorruptible as he was broadminded and unsectarian. His principal claim to gratitude from the British Government was, of course, the fact that he kept Hyderabad straight during the period of the Mutiny. He was simple in his habits, and his private life was above reproach, an exceptional merit when we consider the dissoluteness of the Hyderabad nobility of his time. No name stands higher in the annals of the State than that of Sir Salar Jung. We wish the scheme for a worthy memorial in his honour every success.

The Bible in Indian Languages.

The principal feature of the report of the Calcutta Auxiliary of the Bible Society, whose annual meeting was held the other day, is the extraordinary number and variety of the languages in which the Bible is now circulated. Among the new books published last year have been an Assamese New Testament, and portions of the New Testament in Kachari Mech, Nagpuria, Lakher and Lushai. In some languages various books of the Old or New Testament are being translated for the first time, while versions already in circulation are being revised or reissued. The activities of last year affect nearly a score of languages, ranging from Ao Naga, spoken by about 29,000 people in Assam, to Bhojpuri, one of the three great dialects of Behar. It is, moreover, of interest to note that over 1,84,000 Bibles were issued from Calcutta last year, and in the last ten years the distribution has amounted to 1,370,819 copies.

Lepers in India.

A correspondent complains that he was accosted by a crowd of beggars, among whom he noticed several persons in an advanced stage of leprosy, the other evening outside of the Crawford Market. With regard to leprosy it is of interest to note that in this country 51 males and 18 females per hundred thousand persons of each sex are lepers. Of the different provinces, Assam suffers most, then Burma and then in order Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces and Berar, Madras, Bengal, Bombay, the United Provinces, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province. In the Central Provinces and Berar, the largest proportion is found amongst the Kewats, Telis, Dhobies and Pankas; in the United Provinces, the Doms suffer most; in Bengal, the Rajwars and Bauris; and in Bihar and Orissa, the Bagdis, Bauris and Ajats. This greater liability of the lower castes to this fell disease is ascribed to their poverty, and to the small, insanitary, and often dirty houses in which they live. On the other hand, successful attempts at concealment are probably more frequent in the case of the higher castes.

A Tribute to Indian Ladies.

At the presentation of prizes at the Brahmo Girls' School, Calcutta, on the 5th February, Lady Carmichael, who performed the ceremony, said:—"I do not think any one who has seen anything of Indian women can fail to be impressed by the devotion they show in their whole lives to their husbands and children, and therefore I feel quite sure that in their education and upbringing anything which can help them in this aim and aspiration should be carefully observed. For instance I think of such things as domestic hygiene and the first principles of nursing and the knowledge which would enable them to act promptly in cases of those small accidents which are constantly happening in our homes. Another thing which I feel sure we cannot fail to admire in our Indian sisters is their gentle, gracious manners. I hope that in the higher education this will not be forgotten. I think gracious manners, with a certain dignity and reserve and yet with a desire to respond and please, is such a great charm and one which is most important to womanhood to enable them to have that influence for good which woman undoubtedly can have."

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Calcutta and the Cost of New Delhi.

"Indian Daily News."—In view of Mr. Shorrock's forthcoming Philippic an interesting attempt was made to draw the Government of India on Tuesday by asking innocently what the cost of new Delhi was going to be. To which Sir R. Carlyle, applying his thumb unto his nose and spreading his fingers out (metaphorically), said the Government were unable to state it. This we read was received with some disappointment. And so, as we suggested the other day, the full dress Chamber of Commerce resolution will have a contingent aspect. "If the cost of new Delhi is as great as we imagine it is going to be, then we resolve that it should not be as great as we imagine it is going to be, and that this purely imaginary sum should be spent on new docks or more wagons or Mr. Lees' canal." That we fancy is the form the resolution will now have to take. The hypothetical condeminatory.

Contemptible attempts.

"Times of India".—We have so many lachrymose Calcutta comments upon the cost of the new capital that it is a relief sometimes to hear expressions of the robust optimism which prevails on the same object in others parts of India. We refer at the moment to the speech made a day or two ago by the Chairman of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce and published in our columns yesterday. The Punjab Chamber is equally, entitled with the Bengal Chamber to be heard, because it is equally interested, whether because it is glad to have the Government close at hand or because Delhi must, as the mournful prophets say, now lose its trade. The Hon. Mr. James Currie spoke warmly in favour of the schemes under deliberation for improving the present business part of Delhi apree with the building of the new capital, and condemned the people who continue to grumble and criticise the probable cost. They took, he said, a very narrow view of the position, and he repudiated with good reasons the notion that the expenditure on the new capital need hamper other public works. The attempts of Calcutta to hamper the scheme for the new city appear contemptible to the rest of India and as they are persistent it is as well that expression should sometimes be given to this sentiment.

Held at Arm's Length.

In view of this undesirable fact the dignified but firm protest made by the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea the other day at the Imperial Legislative Council at Delhi, was not made a day too soon. As he pointed out every respectful request for the publication of papers in which the public are vitally interested and which the Government could have no object in withholding has been uniformly rejected. It cannot be contended for a moment that these requests were either unreasonable or unseasonable. There is probably no more distinguished name on the roll of the Imperial Legislative Council than that of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale. According to the highest official testimony he has done more than any one else to raise the level of debate in that Council. His studied moderation, his conciliatoriness, his sweet reasonableness, not less than his unrivalled ability and lucidity of exposition have helped to maintain the highest traditions of the Legislative Council. And yet when he moved for the papers connected with the question of primary education, a matter of the most palpable public interest, his request was rejected. Mr. Banerjea mentioned other instances, including his own experience. It is not, however, necessary to multiply instances in order to demonstrate a fact which is well-known and which cannot be challenged. Unless it is sweepingly asserted,—an assertion which will not hold water for a moment,—that non-official members as a body are incapable of discrimination and sobriety of judgment the manner in which they are steadily held at arms' length cannot command public approval. This is not the way to encourage either co-operation or association. If any thing it shows a lack of confidence in the non-official members which must be frankly regretted.

Arguments that Cut Both Ways.

"The Punjabee".—Sir Reginald Craddock expressed his sympathy with the idea underlying the resolution, but added:—"If heads of communities concerned could arrive at an agreement they needed no formal constitution or statutory powers and such powers would not give them that agreement which was the thing needful." One is reminded of the plea that was urged many centuries ago in favour of the destruction of the Alexandrian Library. If the Library contained things that were not in the "Quoran," such things were of no value and ought to be destroyed. If they contained things that were in the "Quoran," they were superfluous and ought to be destroyed. Such arguments, however, always overlook the fact that they cut both ways. If heads of communities concerned, one can effectively retort, could arrive at an agreement, the statutory powers would justify themselves and would prove of great value. If they could not arrive at an agreement, the powers would remain unused and would do no harm. In truth it is difficult to understand how an official in the responsible position of the Home Member could lend the weight of his authority to the proposition that the constitution of Boards with statutory powers would be of no avail, if there was no prior agreement among heads of communities. Sir Reginald Craddock had no excuse for forgetting that one effect of the creation of the Boards would be to bring about this very agreement in a larger measure than what now exists. Does not all experience tend to show that given other things new power brings with it a new sense of responsibility?

Official Misrepresentations in South Africa.

Indian Opinion (Durban).—We published in another column an extraordinary telegram from Lord Gladstone to the Colonial Office, dated November 19 last, indicating a positive desire on the part of the Union Government to misrepresent to the Home Government the facts of the then existing situation. No better proof could be afforded than this of the truth of Mr. Gokhale's statement that Lord Gladstone's denial of ill-treatment was merely a repetition of the interested denials of his guilty Ministers, and had no original value whatever. The first misrepresentation is the suggestion that Indians had complained that non-prisoners were being confined in the mine gaols equally with prisoners. Why is it concealed that indentured Indians may not be proceeded against under the Masters and Servants Act, as Lord Gladstone declares they have been? And why, if the imprisoned Indians were, in many cases, £3 taxpayers who had not paid the tax, is it concealed that by law they may not be proceeded against under the Masters and Servants Act, or even employed at all, so long as they cannot produce their annual licence Was not the crime that of the employers and not that of the Indian labourers? The telegram admits what it affects to deny, namely, the truth of the Indian statements that the mine areas were turned into temporary gaols; that the Indian miners therein were liable to be required, as convicts, to perform the tasks that, as non-prisoners, they had refused to perform; that the white employers were given the status and powers of warders over them; that refusal to obey the orders of these "warders" rendered them liable to flogging under the prison regulations issued under Act No. 13 of 1911; and that any attempt to escape from these temporary gaols rendered them liable to be shot by these "warders," who would be duly indemnified. Finally, Lord Gladstone makes himself responsible for the important statement that "under the regulations, prison officials may only use force in self-defence, and in no case for the purpose of coercing prisoners to work." It is most singular, then, that Chief Warder Davis, of the Durban Gaol, testified on oath, before Mr. J. Y. Gibson a few days ago, in Mr. Pragji Desai's case, in which he charged a native warder with assault, that it was the practice, in the Durban Gaol, to use force in order to maintain discipline and to oblige recalcitrant prisoners to work. We trust that a further inquiry into the practice of the Durban gaol will be instituated without undue delay.

HARBOUR COOLIES ON STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Feb. 11.

Messrs. Binny and Co.'s bargemen and coolies in the harbour numbering, it is said, about 700, went on strike on Monday and are still holding out.

The cause of the strike is said to be alleged delay in payment of bonuses. Only the steamers of which Messrs Binny & Co. are the agents, are affected. The Harbour Trust coolies and private boatmen have been secured to assist in the work of loading and unloading. In the meantime vessels are being berthed alongside the quays so that they can discharge their cargoes without the aid of boats. Loading is also being done in a similiar way.

The men are said to be quite orderly and are creating no disturbance.

PARLIAMENT.

HOME RULE AND ULSTER.

OPPOSITION MOVES AMENDMENT.

IMPERIAL SUPREMACY RIDICULED.

PREMIER'S CONCILIATORY REPLY.

EXCLUSION OF ULSTER AS BASIS FOR SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The momentous session opened with the House of Commons packed. Mr. Walter Roch moved the adoption of the address and Mr. Gordon Hewart seconded. Both expressed the hope that a settlement would be reached on the Home Rule question.

In order to emphasise the paramount importance of the Ulster problem, the Opposition departed from precedent, Mr. Walter Long rising amid cheers to move an amendment to the Address.

COUNTRY THREATENED WITH CIVIL WAR.

He affirmed that the departure was due to an exceptional and extraordinary position. For the first time for centuries the United Kingdom, was threatened with a civil war which would certainly break out if the Government persisted in its present policy. The position was no fault of the Opposition, who had warned the Government as to what would happen. The first-fruits of the Parliament Act would be that the Government would have to carry Home Rule by British bayonets and bullets, against a hundred thousand armed men of Ulster. The speaker fervently declared that Ulster was not bluffing. Sir Edward Carson's fearless action and resolute leadership had hitherto prevented a great tragedy.

SUPREMACY OF IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Then, criticising the Bill itself, Mr. Long ridiculed the idea of supremacy of the Imperial Parliament citing the case of Natal in 1906, and continued with great emphasis: "You have another instance now. I don't know the views of the Ministerialists regarding the events in South Africa but with all your boasted supremacy you won't dare take any action which will bring you into conflict with the South African Government." (Opposition cheers).

GRAVE ANXIETY IN ARMY.

In conclusion Mr. Long said that the Opposition demanded that the Government should consult the country. It was perfectly true that there was grave anxiety in the army. It was said that the army must do what was consistent with its duty. What course it would take was not for him to say, but a distinguished soldier had stated that many would resign. It was a foul calumny to say that the Opposition made this a party question.

LET THE COUNTRY JUDGE.

He appealed to Mr. Asquith, if he had proposals to make, to make them without delay He moved that it would be disastrous to proceed with Home Rule until it had been submitted to the judgment of the country.

THE PREMIER'S REPLY.

Mr. Asquith was loudly cheered when he rose to reply. He pointed out that the recent by-elections had been in favour of Home Rule. He said that dissolution would be an admission that the Parliament Act, as far as Home Rule was concerned, was a nullity. Then there might be a condition of stalemate. Supposing that the Unionists were returned they would be confrond with the task of governing four-fifths of Ireland disappointed on the eve of the fruition of a cherished hope. Again, if the Liberals were returned, would Ulster lay down arms? If the matter was to be settled by a general agreement it had better be settled there and then than by a general election.

SCHEMES AND SUGGESTIONS FOR SETTLEMENT.

While he regretted that his conversations with Mr. Bonar Law had not resulted in an agreement, he did not despair of an agreement being reached. He thought that the language of the King's Speech would find an echo in every quarter of the House. Schemes and suggestions for settlement were in the air, and the exclusion of Ulster had been mentioned. He was not going to pronounce any final judgment on that or any other solution, but even those who suggested the exclusion regarded it as a *pis alier* (the worst or last shift).

"THE PRICE OF PEACE."

He concluded by saying that any steps they might take in the way of suggestions must not be construed as an admission that the Bill which had been twice passed was defective. They would be taken as the price of peace and he meant by the price of peace a new system of Irish Government starting in an atmosphere giving a fair chance of working successfully. He agreed that it was a matter which should not be unduly delayed and affirmed that there was no justification for any impression that the Government was trifling with the matter or seeking to gain time.

GOVERNMENT'S ANXIETY FOR SETTLEMENT.

The Government would endeavour to put forward suggestions which, it believed, would be regarded by all fair-minded men as an attempt at agreement and as consulting the susceptibilities of all concerned. The Government would close no avenue, however unpromising, leading towards a settlement. (Cheers).

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON THE SITUATION.

EXCLUSION THE ONLY BASIS FOR PEACE.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain said that events in Ulster were hurrying to a catastrophe, yet Mr. Asquith had not told the House what he was prepared to do. Mr. Chamberlain asked whether the Government was prepared to exclude Ulster or to secure to her the same rights as she enjoyed in Britain. If the Government answered 'yes', the danger of civil war would be averted. If 'no', civil war would be certain. The exclusion of Ulster was the only possible basis for peace. Though it was no settlement of the Irish question, it would at least be a negation of Ireland's claim to be an independent nation.

The House of Commons adjourned at 10-55 p.m.

SENSATION IN THE LOBBY.

Mr. Asquith's speech made a sensation in the lobby. While his conciliatory tone was anticipated, the Cabinet's decision to submit to Parliament definite proposals with regard to Ulster came as a surprise and creates a new situation. It is generally assumed that the Cabinet is working towards a system of Home Rule within Home Rule, giving the Protestant counties a check over the administration of their boundaries, expecting thus to create a body of public opinion strong enough to control the extremists on both sides. Thus conciliation is in the air after the first day's debate. The Government's proposals are not expected for some weeks yet.

AMENDMENT IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

MEANING OF WORDS DEMANDED.

In the House of Lords, Lord Glenconnor moved and Lord Carrick seconded the Address. Lord Midleton moved an amendment similar to Mr. Walter Long's in the House of Commons and demanded the meaning of words in the King's speech with reference to Ireland. Nothing which had fallen from any Minister mitigated in the slightest degree the Opposition's hostility to the whole principle of the measure. He asked what proposals had been made in the course of the negotiations. Lord Morley's reply was precisely similar to Mr. Asquith's

"ULSTERMEN WILL FIGHT."

SIR H. PLUNKETT'S SOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 11.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent wires:—The "Times" publishes a review by Sir Horace Plunkett of the conditions of Ireland. Sir Horace Plunkett is convinced that the Ulstermen will fight, if necessary; and die for what they regard as a holy and righteous cause, and he suggests Ulster to accept Home Rule on the condition of being given the right to secede after a term of trial.

The "Times" does not think that this provides the solution.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PORT SAID, Feb. 11.

The P. and O. s.s. Persia to-day shipped £145,460 gold for India.

NEW ZEALAND'S NAVY.

MOTHER COUNTRY'S RETICENCE.

TO PREPARE FOR COMBINED NAVAL AND LAND DEFENCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WELLINGTON, Feb. 11.

Speaking at Tearoha, the Premier said that the Government had asked the Home authorities to comply with the 1909 agreement and to give New Zealand two cruisers of the Bristol class within eighteen months. New Zealand would then pay another £50,000 yearly. He added that up to the present no reply had been received and if something was not done, it would be the duty of the Government of New Zealand to ask for Parliament's authority to build at least one cruiser in British shipyards.

PACIFIC—THE STORM CENTRE OF FUTURE.

It was about time for New Zealand to make up her mind how much she could afford to pay for her combined naval and land defences. He believed that the Pacific would be the storm centre of the future, and they should do all that is possible to ensure their naval supremacy in those waters.

IMPENDING MINISTERIAL CHANGES

CONSEQUENT ON MR. BUXTON'S ELEVATION TO PEERAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The papers concur that as a result of Mr. Sydney Buxton's impending elevation to the peerage, Mr. John Burns will go to the Board of Trade, Mr. Masterman will become the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, retaining the chairmanship of the Insurance Commission, Mr. Hobhouse will go to the Post Office and Mr. Herbert Samuel to the Local Government Board.

SPLENDID GIFT TO BOY SCOUTS FUND.

SIR WILLIAM DUNN GIVES £10,000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The Commercial Union Assurance Company, under powers entrusted to them by the will of Sir William Dunn, have given £10,000 to the Boy Scouts Endowment Fund.

AVIATION DISASTER.

A GERMAN PUPIL KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Feb. 10.

An aviation pupil, named Degner, was making his maiden flight to-day when he collided with a passenger biplane at the height of a hundred fleet. Degner was killed and two people in the biplane seriously injured.

CRICKET IN S. AFRICA.

M. C. C.'S FIRST DEFEAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURBAN, Feb. 11.

In a cricket match here, Natal beat the M. C. C. by four wickets. This is the first defeat the M. C. C. have suffered during the present tour.

LORD MINTO SERIOUSLY ILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Lord Minto is seriously ill and anxiety is felt at his condition.

BUSINESS ENDS IN ROMANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Mr. Thomas Hardy, (the well-known author, aged 74) has married his secretary, Miss Dugdale.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The death is announced of General William Bannerman, of the Indian Army.

General William Banerman, who was born on September 28, 1828, was an Indian Mutiny Veteran. He entered the Army in 1846 and served with distinction in the Punjab Campaign (1848-49), the Eusofzie Campaign, the Persian Expedition (1857), the Indian Mutiny, the China War (1860) and the Afghan War (1878-1880). He was made a C. B. in 1887 and General in 1894.

PLAGUE IN COLOMBO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Feb. 11.

Plague infected rats have been found in Colombo. The total number of persons who have succumbed from plague up to the present is eleven.

JAPAN'S NAVY.

FUND FOR REPLENISHMENT STRUCK OUT.

STILL FAR BELOW NORMAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Feb. 10.

The Budget Committee has struck out 4½ millions intended to replenish the permanent Naval Fund.

The three millions struck out of the Japanese Naval Estimates yesterday referred to the programme for 1916-17.

To-day's reduction concerns the Estimates for 1914-15. The Government wished to replenish the permanent Naval Fund which is still far below normal owing to the expenses of the Russo-Japanese war.

MOB ATTEMPT TO BREAK PARLIAMENT GATES.

SEQUEL TO THE DEFEAT OF MOTION OF CENSURE.

When the crowd heard the result of the motion of "no confidence" they became violent and an attempt was made to break the Parliament gates. Disturbances this evening are growing in intensity.

CONFLICT BETWEEN POLICE AND MOB.

TOKIO, Feb. 11.

During a conflict between the mob and the police outside the Parliament buildings yesterday, four persons were wounded with swords. The mob subsequently began to disperse, apparently being overawed by the calling out of troops.

CORONATION IN PERSIA.

BUDGET FOR MEJLISS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TEHERAN, Feb. 11.

A proclamation will be published on Friday, the birthday of the Prophet, fixing the Coronation for July 21st.

A commission, consisting of two Belgians is drafting the Budget in readiness for the meeting of the Mejliss. Hitherto Persia has had no regular budget.

RESIGNATION OF LORD GLADSTONE

DUE TO "DOMESTIC" REASONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Harcourt announced that Lord Gladstone would resign at the end of the present sessions of the Union Parliament.

His resignation was due solely to domestic reasons and had no connection whatever with recent events. His successor would be designated in a day or two.

HAITI REVOLUTION.

POWERS RE-EMBARKING FORCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PORT AU PRINCE, Feb. 11.

The British, French and German forces have re-embarked on their respective warships.

CALCUTTA ANARCHIST'S TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.

The trial of Nirmal Kanta Roy, the alleged assassin of Inspector Nripendra Nath Ghose of the C. I. D., commences before Justice Sir H. Stephen at the Criminal Sessions to-day.

BILLIARDS AT RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 11.

The billiard champion A. E. Williams last night defeated Major Good to whom were conceded 500 out of 800 points. Major Good played a fine game and it was not till he reached 700 that his opponent overtook him with a break of 115. Williams was winner by 58 points.

CATASTROPHE TO AN AMERICAN DRILLER.

A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 11.

Messrs. Fitzpatric and E. Lowe, American drillers, were travelling by a train from Prome to Rangoon on Monday morning, when Lowe missed his companion who was picked up near the railway lines at Sitkwin station, with both his legs cut off and in an unconscious condition. The railway authorities had him conveyed to Rangoon.

BAD TRADE IN LANCASTIRE WEAVING.

FORTY THOUSAND PEOPLE AFFECTED.

SHORT-TIME SCHEME ADOPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The votes in favour of short-time movement in the weaving trade in North-East Lancashire amounted to 90 per cent. and the scheme was thus definitely adopted. Forty thousand work people will be offended, with a weekly wages bill of £80 000.

Organised shor-time has not hitherto been adopted in the Preston and Blackburn districts, but individual mills are stopping many looms owing to shortage of remunerative work.

CITY OF LONDON LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The City of London 3½ per cent. loan of a million has been underwritten at 95.

DEATH OF KHAN OF HOTI MARDAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 11.

A telegram from Mardan announces that the Khan of Hoti died this morning. He was one of the largest land owners in the North-West Frontier Provinces.

STRIKE AT PERAMBUR.

UNREST ON S. M. RAILWAY.

The inclination to strike still exists on the Madras section of the Southern Maharatta Railway. Yesterday there was a strike of considerable magnitude at Perambur, and but for the intervention of the men's legal representative, it might have ended in a disturbance.

RAJA BAZAR BOMB CASE

COUNSEL ON ACCUSED'S "PLUNGE INTO THE SEA OF DANGER."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.

In the Rajabazar Bomb preliminary enquiry yesterday, Mr. L.P.E. Dugh, counsel for the posecution, in addressing the Court, said that the prosecution evidence went to show that Sheshankar, one of the six accused, was experienced in conspiracy.

The evidence against another of the accused, Hironmey Bannerjee, was not great, though his conduct was decidedly open to question. A number of letters found seemed to indicate that the third prisoner Sarodacharan Guha was to throw the bomb manufactured by Sheshanker. These letters were in the handwriting of Guha and contained the remark "I give up all hopes of paternal propety. I therefore plunge into the sea of danger which I hope to cross. Always pray to the mother for success in my intended undertaking."

Counsel contended that the undertaking mentioned was the throwing of bombs. From the evidence produced, he thought, there was a clear case of conspiracy and that Sheshankar was particularly involved.

Counsel for the accused Dinesh urged that to prove a conspiracy it was necessary to prove that two more persons had agreed. No evidence had been given that his client knew anything about the other accused before November 21st last.

After the Court had been addressed on behalf of the remaining accused the case was adjourned until the 21st instant.

STRICTURES ON MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.

HIS "UTTER DISREGARD FOR TRUTH."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 11.

To-day at the Small Causes Court, Sir V. C. Desikachariar delivered judgment in the suit brought by Rungaswamy Iyengar, professing to be a diabetes specialist against the Rajah of Ramnad and his brother-in-law, claiming Rs. 900 and odd alleged to be due for medical attendance and treatment of the second defendant under, a contract entered into with both defendants for the purpose.

After setting out the facts and reviewing the evidence at great length, his Honour observed that he had stated enough to show that the plaintiff was a whole sale liar and his utter disregard for the truth was abominable, yet there were people whose credulity was so great that they fell easy victims into the hands of unscrupulous men like the plaintiff. At one stage no doubt the second defendant generously offered the plaintiff Rs. 300 even though he was not cured but merely an account of the plaintiff having taken some grains in attending on him and also to avoid unpleasantness. In short the second defendant tried to purchase peace, which attitude was mistaken by the plaintiff for one of weakness, and he began to press his extortionate claim more and more till the defendants lost all patience and declined to receive any more letters.

His Honour dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs.

HUGE SUFFRAGIST HOAX.

THE BOGUS MRS. PANKHURST.

WILD BATTLE WITH POLICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.

A lady believed to be Mrs. Pankhurst addressed a crowd from the window of a house in Kensington yesterday evening, and concluded with a defiance to the Government to arrest her saying, that she was coming out in a few minutes. When a lady emerged, a wild battle between the Police and the suffragists ensued, the detectives and their captive being on one occasion trodden under foot. Upon reaching the police-station, the detectives found that they had been hoaxed, the captive being disguised to represent Mrs. Pankhurst.

IMPROVEMENT OF BURMA ROADS.

SIR HARVEY ADAMSON'S MESSAGE OF HOPE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 11.

The Lieutenant-Governor Sir Harvey Adamson, Patron of the Burma Motor Association, presided at the first annual general meeting of the Association, and in the course of his address, after congratulating the Association on the success of the year's work, dealing with the matter of roads in Burma, said:—"As regards myself, I think that my best claim to gratitude, or shall I say the forbearance, of the Association, is that I have striven, in season and out of season, to obtain funds to improve the roads of the Province. You will remember the Rice Cess Scheme, which was designed to obtain money for roads, and about which so much was talked over a year ago. Well, I think that the Rice Cess Scheme will not come off but I have good reasons for believing that the trouble taken in pushing it forward has not been wasted. The stand taken by the mercantile community of Burma and their willingness to accept taxation in one form or another, has proved to be a powerful lever, and, I have the best grounds for believing that in the near future we will obtain the object for which the Rice Cess Scheme was only a substitute, namely, the revision of the Provincial Settlement, which will provide money for equipping the Province with roads. So my final word to the Association to-night is a message of hope. I hope that the time is not far distant when motorists will be able to motor right, on well laid roads, to Mandalay and Maymyo to many other distant places in Burma.

BENGAL DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE.

TOUR IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 11.

The Bengal District Administration Committee under the presidency of Mr. J. U. Bompas, I.C.S., is at present touring in the Madras Presidency, studying the Madras system of district administration with a view to introducing changes into the Bengal system, so as to bring the officials into closer touch with the people in administrative matters and bridging the gulf that is at present so noticeable in that presidency.

POLITICAL CRIME IN CALCUTTA.

STRINGENT PRECAUTIONS TO SAFEGUARD C. I. D. OFFICERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.

Owing to the assassination of a number of Criminal Intelligence officers in and about Calcutta, precautions of a very stringent nature are being taken to protect those who survive. Last night a capture that may prove important, was made by two orderlies who were guarding the house of Khan Bahadur Maulvi Mazrul Huq, Deputy Superintendent, C. I. D., Bengal. They chased two young men who were hanging about the house and caught one of them who gave his name as Gopal Rai residing in the students' quarters of Calcutta. Enquiries are being made for the other man.

CORONATION OF THE SHAH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.

The following telegraphic communication has been received from the Foreign Office, Teheran, by Sir Mirza Davood Khan Miftaous Sultaneh, Consul-General for Persia at Calcutta:—"On the 13th instant in the Durbar Salam in Teheran on the occasion of Eid in honour of the anniversary of the Prophet, it will be declared by His Highness the Regent that according to the 38th Article of the Constitution the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty the Shah will take place on the 27th Shaban corresponding with the 22nd July 1914."

NEW C.-IN-C.'S STAFF.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 11.

The New Commander-in-Chief's staff is practically complete.

Colonel Scott, I.A., has been appointed Military Secretary and Captain Reid, R.A., Assistant Military Secretary. Mr. G. Tate, I.M.S., will remain on as Surgeon and Captain Bruce, 53rd Sikhs, and Captain Vernon, King's Royal Rifles, have been appointed Aids-de-Camp. Another A.-D.-C. will be appointed in due course.

CREDIT BANK CASE.

ARANAHA DISCHARGED.

BAIL GRANTED TO MISTRY.

JAFFER'S APPLICATION REFUSED.

The High Court yesterday morning granted bail to Mistry, who was released by the Magistrate on the order subject to the sureties being satisfactory.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate granted the Public Prosecutor's application to withdraw from the prosecution of Aranaha and the latter was accordingly discharged.

The Public Prosecutor then outlined the evidence that Aranaha would now give as a witness. Some evidence was then led and further hearing was adjourned.

Mr. Velinkar's application to release Jaffer on bail was refused.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah resumed the further hearing of the application for bail made on behalf of N. R. Mistry, lately auditor of the Credit Bank of India, the second accused in the case in which Inspector Morris of the C. I. D., has charged three persons with preparing a false balance-sheet and other offences resulting therefrom.

Mr. W. L. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji and Dinshaw, appeared for the accused-applicant; the Advocate-General, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Weldon said that he had just received a certificate from the medical officer in jail. The questions submitted to the doctor were: (1) what is the present state of the accused's health? (2) what is he suffering from? (3) what progress he has made since his being removed to jail? and (4) will it be detrimental to his health if he was kept in jail? To these questions the medical officer had replied as follows: (1) the accused's health had much improved since his removal to the above institution; (2) he was suffering from internal troubles of old-standing; (3) he had markedly improved in his health since his removal to jail and (4) it would not be detrimental to his health if he were kept in jail, in fact, he would be better treated than in his own house.

Mr. Weldon remarked that his client's statement that he was suffering from old troubles was true. To this was to be added the age of the accused. He was between 50 and 60 years. There was no reason to suppose that the accused would not be present to stand his trial, for if that were so, this application would have been opposed by the Crown but in this case they had left it to the Court. The sum involved in the case amounted to Rs. 9,000 and he was willing to give security for the full amount or what other amount their Lordships might think fit. In this case it was important to liberate the accused on bail because this was a matter of accounts, the accused was an accountant himself and he had to give full instructions to those defending him. He had said before and he repeated that the accused had a perfectly good answer to all the charges made against him. He emphasised the fact that there was no doubt whatever that the accused would be present at the trial and what he stated was the main ground for bail.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S REMARKS.

The Advocate-General said that it was perfectly clear from the doctor's report that the accused was not prejudiced by his remaining in jail, in fact, his health had improved since he had been in jail. The magistrate had intimated that he intended to commit the case to the sessions if a prima facie case was made out so that the question of the accused preparing himself for a defence did not arise at present. The charge was very serious and it was entirely for their Lordships to consider whether the accused should be liberated on bail and if so for what amount.

Mr. Justice Heaton, in passing the Court's order, said that on a consideration of the circumstances put before them, the Court thought it right to liberate the accused on bail on his personal recognizance of Rs. 10,000 and two sureties of Rs. 5,000 each.

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston resumed the hearing of the case in which the Crown prosecuted on the report of Inspector Morris of the C. I. D., Jaffer Joosub, N. R. Mistry and R. C. Aranaha on charges of preparing a false balance-sheet of the Credit Bank of India for the half-year ending 31st December 1910, and the profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1910, under section 215 of the Indian Companies' Act and abetment of the offence of criminal breach of trust as a servant in the ordinary business of a banker in respect of Rs. 9,286-3-0.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, assisted by Inspector Morris, conducted the prosecution; Mr. S. G. Velinkar, instructed by Mr. Framroze Mehta, Solicitor, and Mr. K. F. Nariman, Pleader, defended the first accused; Mr. K. Kemp, instructed by Mr. Dinshah Jijibhoy, Solictor, and Mr. V. F. Vicaji, Pleader, appeared for the second accused, while the third accused was defended by Mr. P. Godinho and Mr. B. J. Dhondy, Pleaders.

Further arguments were heard on the public prosecutor's application to withdraw himself from the prosecution of Aranaha or in the alternative to order a separate trial of Aranaha and his worship delivered his judgment on it. In doing so, he said:—

In this case the learned Public Prosecutor has requested the Court to consent to the withdrawal of the case against the third accused under section 494 of the Criminal Procedure Code or failing this that the third accused and the other accused may be tried separately.

Mr. Nicholson states that the case against the third accused is not so strong as the case against the other accused and that he is not satisfied that he will be able to establish the guilt, of this accused with the evidence at his disposal. He has invited attention to the police report on which this Court ordered the arrest of the third accused as well as the other accused against whom a complaint was made and invites attention to the fact that in the police report it was stated that the evidence of Aranaha was required as a witness. Mr. Nicholson mentions that the third accused was not under a statutory obligation to sign the balance-sheet and states frankly that he wishes to call him as a witness for the prosecution.

It seems to me that the case which governs the present application is that of Queen-Empress vs. Hoosein Haji Abba, 2 Bombay Law Reporter, page 1095, and on read ing the judgments of Mr. Justice Candy, Mr. Justice Whitworth and Mr. Justice Ranade I am of opinion that the judgments of Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Justice Ranade show that the considerations urged by Mr. Nicholson are judicial considerations such as those referred to in section 337 and I am of opinion that the consent of the Court should be given. I, accordingly, consent to the withdrawal of the prosecution against the third accused.

I discharge the third accused of the offences of which he is accused under the Indian Companies' Act and under the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Nicholson:—The accused, I understand, is discharged, he is not acquitted.

His Worship:—Yes.

PROPER BALANCE-SHEET NECESSARY.

Mr. Nicholson then continued his opening address. He said that on the last occasion he had said that only four directors had passed the balance-sheet. That was not so. There was also a fifth director Mr. Mahomedbhoy Datoobhoy, who had also signed it. On a reconsideration of the matter, he said, he thought it might be necessary for him to place before the Court a proper balance-sheet to show the real position of the Company and therefore he would have to go into the different items though not very much in detail. On the last occasion he had referred to the items of Rs. 11,637, Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 2,000 and had said that they were such as would strike the eye of an auditor at once as curious and he would then look into them and find that they were wrongly posted and were not revenue; that his attention as a watch dog having been called to it he would examine into the other items of the profit and loss account more seriously. Now, in this account they had an item of Rs. 11,345-10-6 on the credit side taken from the adjusting account. This item was the loss on the previous half year's working. Then there was another item of Rs. 5,000 on the credit side from the adjusting account and a third of Rs. 2,000 from the suspense account, and he had already attacked those items. The other itms that were wrongly placed on the credit side of the profit and loss account were: Rs. 2,000 to the credit of interest account; Rs. 500-2-0 to the credit of miscellaneous charges account; Rs. 500 to the credit of the travelling expenses account and Rs. 350-14-0 to the credit of the travelling expenses account bringing the total to Rs. 3,851. These items he said were fraudulently credited to make the profits look larger than they ought to be. The grand total of all these items came to Rs. 20,488 and it might be deducted from the Rs. 22,000 and odd. There he for the present stopped. He had shown sufficient items to prove that the amount did not represent the profit that would be available for making any dividend at all. In the complaint it was alleged that there was a loss of Rs. 1,700, but when they would go in detail he would show that there was a greater loss but for the purposes of this case it was not necessary to do so. It was quite sufficient to show that Rs. 22,000 were not profits, because it was due to their being shown as profits that the directors were able to recommend a dividend at five per cent.

ARANAHA, A MINISTERIAL SERVANT.

Continuing, the public prosecutor said that now that Aranaha had been withdrawn from the prosecution, he might go a bit further. He asked the Magistrate to send Aranaha out of Court and the request was granted. He then said that with regard to Aranaha, his suggestion would be that Aranaha was a ministerial servant of the Company and that he practically had to do what Jaffor told him to do and he would give the Court an account of what took place between Jaffer and Mistry, how Mistry was constantly coming to the Bank to advice Jaffer on this subject, that these particular items or some of them were minutely discussed and that they appeared in the balance-sheet because Jaffer ordered them to be entered there and on the advice of Mistry. No doubt Aranaha would be subjected to cross-examination and he would give evidence in support of what he said was the case. It would then be for His Worship and the Court that tried the case hereafter to say whether he was telling the truth or not.

A FRESH DEVELOPMENT.

But it was not on Aranaha's evidence that the case would rest on the point whether Mistry and Jaffer were together or not in getting these items in the accounts. He had other evidence which in due time would be brought before the Court. Somebody worthy of credence would come forward and say that these items were positively objected to by him, that they were subsequently brought to the notice of the directors by him and that at the directors' meeting at which the balance-sheet was approved of an explanation was given by Jaffer and they accepted it. So that, Mr. Nicholson said, those items had not gone in by mistake but were deliberately put in by Jaffer under the advice of Mistry and the intention of doing that was that a five per cent. dividend might be shown as available to the share-holders. In this connection, he said that it was fair to mention one thing. In their agreement with Jaffer, the Company agreed to give his salary only when five per cent. dividend was earned or became payable. The words of the agreement were not clear but that was the meaning of it. It was fair to Jaffer to say that although a five per cent. dividend was declared and paid, he did not draw his salary for 1911. He had done so at first for a few months but he had repaid and he did not actually draw his salary until 1912, but, continued Mr. Nicholson, what he did in 1911 had nothing to do with what his intention was in 1910 and that was the reason why it was suggested that a five per cent. dividend should be paid. He would bring evidence of a clerk who was asked directly the question how much was required on the paid-up capital for a five per cent. dividend and he had furnished the figures, and the prosecution suggestion was that that was the reason why these false items had been entered.

THE EVIDENCE.

In conclusion, Mr. Nicholson said that he had said all that he had to say in his opening speech. He would now lead his evidence. In the first place he would call a man who was very slightly mixed up in this case but he thought that it was desirable to get rid of him as soon as possible.

Mukundram Hiralal, formerly a jeweller, was then examined. He said that he had his own firm and was now undergoing a sentence of imprisonment. Before he was convicted, he was residing near Kumbhartukda and he had known Jaffer for the last three years. He first knew Jaffer about the end of 1910. Jaffer then wanted to purchase jewellery and witness was sent for through Mahomed Nansey. Witness went to see Jaffer at his house at Byculla. He then knew that Jaffer was the manager of the Credit Bank. Witness had an account in this Bank, at the head office and Kalbadevi and Mandvi branches. He put in the moneys after his acquaintance with Jaffer. It must be about November, 1910. He could write English but imperfectly. The two cheques shown to him were his and were written by him. They bore serial numbers and were dated 7th January, 1911. They were for Rs. 10,000 and Rs.1,000 He could not positively say what they were for. The cheques were in his hand-writing. He had drawn cheques for larger sums on other banks. At the time he might have over-drawn his account. He had no pass book and had not received one till now. If he were given time to think over, he might say what the cheques were drawn for. The cheques might have been cashed at the Mandvi branch but he did not remember it They were cashed by Mahomed Nansey as it appeared from the endorsement at the back of the cheque. He had met Jaffer at the Credit Bank whenever he wanted money on hundies.

Witness asked to be shown the Bank's pass book relating to his account.

Mr. Velinkar objected to that being done and Mr. Nicholson did not press for it. The objection was allowed.

Cross-examination was declined.

To the Court witness said that he did not remember what he did with those cheques.

THE STORY AMPLIFIED.

Hassanally Mahomedbhoy, the elder of the Hassan Brothers, was the next witness examined. He knew both Jaffer and Mistry as manager and auditor respectively of the Credit Bank. In December 1910, and January 1911, witness was doing brokerage business with his father with the Credit Bank and other Banks. He remembered seeing the two cheques of Mukundram. They were handed over to him by Jaffer on the same day. It had reference to witness' having signed a loan in December., That loan was on a pro-note. As far as he remembered he had signed it alone but he would like to see the Bank's books. The loan he thought was for Rs. 11,000. He did not want money but he signed the pro-note because he was asked by Jaffer to do so. Jaffer did not say what he was going to do with it. He did not remember the date of the loan. The Bank's books would show it. He had given no security for the loan. The proceeds of these cheques were to go in payment of that loan. Jaffer gave the cheques to him and he handed them to his father to cash them at the Mandvi branch on which they were drawn. His father brought the money, which he paid into his account in the Chartered Bank because he was told by Jaffer to do so. Jaffer also told him to draw a cheque for Rs. 11,000 on the Chartered Bank in favour of the Credit Bank. Witness paid the money into the Chartered Bank in the account of Hassan Brothers and he also drew a cheque on that account. This cheque he gave to Jaffer. After the handing of the cheque, witness got his promissory note back. He had destroyed the note, which was drawn in the name of Hassan Brothers.

At this stage further hearing of the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

BAIL REFUSED TO JAFFER.

Mr. Velinkar then applied for bail for Jaffer in this case. He asked the Court to take into consideration the fact that the High Court had released Mistry on bail. He said that His Worship must have followed the opening and he must have noticed that Jaffer's case was on the same footing with Mistry; there was no distinction at all except that Jaffer was the manager and Mistry the auditor. Under the circumstances, his submission was that in view of the fact that the High Court had granted bail to Mistry His Worship would not be exercising a wrong discretion in granting bail to his client.

Mr. Nicholson opposed the application and said that His Worship had no discretion whatever in this matter. Mistry was admitted to bail because the High Court felt that there were special circumstances existing in his case. It was open to Mr. Velinkar to make an application to the High Court on grounds of illness, or access to solicitors etc. With reference to Mr. Velinkar's remarks that there was no distinction in the cases of Jaffer and Mistry he said the two cases were quite distinct. Jaffer was the principal and but for him Mistry would not be in this position.

Mr. Velinkar pointed out that Jaffer was ill and had actually diminished in weight since his removal to jail.

His Worship refused the application.

Mr. Kemp then satisfied the High Court order regarding Mistry and His Worship ordered the accused to be discharged from custody on his entering into a bond of Rs. 10,000 and on his two sureties depositing Rs. 2,000 each in cash.

Brigadier-General Rodwell, Commanding the 2nd Infantry Brigade, Secunderabad, has seven and a half months' leave.

FRONTIER OUTRAGE.

FATHER AND FOUR SONS KILLED.

CULPRITS STILL AT LARGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 11.

The details of the latest raid on the North-West Frontier, have been received It seems on the night of the 6th instant a gang, reported to be Banerwals, appeared at the village of China near Rustam in the Mardan sub-division of the Peshawar District. They seized and locked up the village Chowkidar and then attacked the house of a Hindu named Baisakhi Sing killing him and his four sons.

The police turned out as soon as the news of the outrage reached them and the villagers blocked the passes, but failed to intercept the offenders. It is not yet known what property was looted.

AGRA MOHURRUM RIOT CASE.

FOURTEEN MORE HINDUS CHARGED.

AGRA, Feb. 11.

Another batch of fourteen Hindus was placed before Mr. C. Moore, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate, to-day charged under section 143, I.P.C., in connection with the recent Mohurram riot.

Mr. Ross Alston appeared for the Crown and several local vakils for the defence.

All the accused denied the charge and in answer to the Court said they and their friends did not arm themselves with "lathis" anl chase some Mohamedans on that day. They said they were not members of an unlawful assembly, the common object of which was to molest and beat Mahomedans. They were simply sitting at the door of their master's house to guard against looting.

Inspector Walker, of the Agra Police, who arrested the accused, said that the accused were on the road armed with "lathis." Seeing witness they dropped their "lathis." Witness also said he saw 40 or 50 Mohamedans being chased by about an equal number of Hindus. The Mahommedans were all unarmed. He thought all Hindus had sticks.

Subhan Khan Sowar, of the Agra police, corrobarated the previous witness. Witness identified the accused present in court as the men who were found chasing the Mahomedans.

On the application of the vakils for the accused they were enlarged on bail and the case remains adjourned.

A PIECE-GOODS DISPUTE.

MANCHESTER V. DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 11.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent wires:—The "Manchester Guardian" publishes the names of forty-six firms signatory to an agreement not to accept business from Delhi and Cawnpore except on terms settled in 1913 between the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and the Delhi Piece-Goods Association. The Bradford Chamber of Commerce protested against the attempt to make Delhi alter the terms."

ALL-INDIA MINTO MEMORIAL.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS OF THE SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 11.

Some progress appears to have been made with the Minto Park and the All-India Minto Memorial Scheme, in connection with which Lord Minto laid the foundation-stone of a Proclamation Pillar in Allahabad. The Secretary of the Committee, the Hon. Mr. Malaviya, reports that the funds collected amounting to one lakh and forty thousand rupees have been invested in various banks and Rs. 10,000 was still due from some donors. The Government had agreed to give a plot of land of equal value to the Cantonment Committee in lieu of the plot which had been selected for the Proclamation Pillar in the Minto Park, and the lease of the plot would soon be granted to the Committee. Various other details have also been settled in connection with the construction of the Pillar and the gilded crown medallions of Queen Victoria, King Edward, King George V and Queen Mary.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION.

WONDERFUL CAVES OF RANIGARH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.

The "Englishman" understands that Mr. Hoffmann has sent an expedition to Rajgari, otherwise called Ramgarh cave temples, with the object of having everything there of any archæological interest photographed. The expedition has experienced great difficulties in getting there on account of bad roads and heavy jungle. But the photographers have done their work and are now on their way back. The wonderful caves of Ramgarh are supposed to date back to the second or third centuries B. C. and have lately aroused an enormous amount of interest. The Government have recently despatched an expedition to investigate them and take copies of the artistic ruins. Mr. Balkiston, of the Archæological Survey, is in charge of the expedition. The staff of artists accompanying him are Mr. Samarendra Nath Gupta (lately appointed Vice-Principal of the Lahore School of Arts) and Mr. Ashit Kumar Haldar, an ex-student of Calcutta School of Art.

SWEDEN'S ARMAMENTS.

CABINET RESIGNS.

KING'S REPLY BEYOND PREMIER'S INCLINATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 10.

The Cabinet has resigned owing to slight differences with the King whose reply to the peasants went somewhat beyond the Premier's inclinations.

THE KING'S REFUSALS.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 11.

With reference to the resignation of the Cabinet it appears that the King refused to comply with the Cabinet's request publicly to modify the attitude conveyed to the peasants in his recent speech or to inform the Cabinet beforehand concerning his future public utterances. His Majesty refused to be deprived of the right of speaking to the people without restraint.

A NEW CABINET.

Baron Geer is forming a new Cabinet.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Brigadier-General Johnson, Commanding Dehra Dun Brigade, has been granted six months' leave.

The Hon. Mr. Justice T. V. Seshagiri Iyer took his seat on the Madras High Court Bench on Wednesday as a temporary Additional Judge.

The value of the coal produced is India last year—most of it in Bengal—is stated to be £3,310,365, and compares very favourably with the gold production of India, which last year was £2,271,806.

It is understood that Lady Hardinge intends to build a sarai for poor travellers near the railway station at New Delhi out of the funds placed at Her Excellency's disposal for charitable purposes.

The Hon. Mr. H. LeMesurier, now on leave, will probably act as a member of the Executive Council of Behar and Orissa, when the Hon. Mr. E. A. Gait proceeds Home on leave in April.

On Tuesday evening an institution named Bharat Asram, started at the instance of the Bengali community of Madras with the main object of accommodating pilgrims and visitors from Northern and Western India, was opened by Mr. K. L. Dutt, Accountant-General, Madras.

Mr. J. G. Breazley, from Simla, becomes Secretary to the Delhi Municipality, in place of Mr. A. H. Metcalfe, appointed Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy, Mr. J. D. Anderson takes Mr. Breazley's place at Simla.

The following officers having expressed their willingness to serve on the Committee for the organisation of an All-India Team for Bisley (1914), their names have been added to those already published:—Lieutenant-Colonel P. B. Arbuthnot, E. C. Volunteer Rifles, Major J. B. Cunliffe, Madras Artillery Volunteers, and Captain O. Woods, Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles.

A public meeting to open a famine relief fund for the distressed at Baniyachong and Nabiganj was held at Sylhet on Saturday evening. Mr. Cosgrave, Deputy Commissioner, presided. The resolutions moved expressed sympathy with the famine stricken. A managing committee for relief measures was formed and subscriptions to the amount of Rs. 1,323 were signed for on the spot. Babu Nagendra Nath Choudhury, Zemindar, subscribed Rs. 1,000. It was announced by the Deputy Commissioner that the Government had already spent over a lakh towards the relief of the distressed.

Sanction has been accorded by the Railway Boards to the trial of a patent weighing attachment by the Bengal-Nagpur and other Railway companies. The device is fixed to each wagon and indicates automatically the weights contained. The value of the attachment to the coal companies is said to be that it will reduce losses due to overweight passing unperceived. Also that it will obviate the delay which takes place in passing each wagon separately over the ordinary weigh bridge, a loss of time which falls heavily both on the collieries and on the Railway companies concerned.

The total number of value payable articles of all kinds sent through the Indian post last year was over 8 millions, as compared with 7 millions in the previous year and nearly 11 crores of rupees were recovered by the Post Office in payment for these articles. Most of this trade is done in Calcutta, the number of articles posted there boing 2¼ millions and the amount realised for the tradesmen of the premier city being over Rs. 295 lakhs, thus indicating that the removal of the capital has had no effect on the trade of the city as the number of articles posted in Bombay was only 1¼ millions and the value realised a little over a million sterling.

The Travancore Durbar have just passed orders regarding the clothing and diet of prisoners in jails. They are of opinion that, in regard to the prisoners coming from the sub-jails, improvement should be possible in the matter of their clothing, feeding and general hygiene. The feeding of these prisoners, at present, is left, more or less, entirely to the warders attached to the several courts. The district magistrates have now been requested to see that adequate attention is paid to the feeding of the prisoners confined in the sub-jails and lock-ups and also to the general cleanliness of the prisoners.

The long delayed development of Bhutan is about to begin at last. Mr. Dracot, State Engineer of Sikkim, has been deputed to build some bridges in connection with a new road which is to enter Bhutan from Chamurchee, in the Banarhat District of the Duars. It is interesting to recall the fact that it was at this point that the last border trouble with the Bhutanese took place some years ago. The Duars planters connected with the N. B. M. Rifles had a spell of service under real war conditions on that occasion, and gave a good account of themselves.

A MUNIFICENT GIFT.

MR. CARNEGIE GIVES TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

PEACE AMONG WORLD'S CHURCHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

Mr. Carnegie has given 2, 000,000 dollars to promote peace among the churches of the world. A part of the income will be available for the Church Peace Leagues of Great Britain and Germany.

BOMBAY IRRIGATION BILL.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The report of the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council on the Bill further to amend the Bombay Irrigation Act, 1879, has been published.

The Select Committee in the course of their report, say:—

In *clause* 2 of the Bill we have amended sections 73, 74 and 81, on the lines suggested by the Honourable Mr. Godbole and the Honourable Rao Bahadur Rodda, so as to make provision for an increased period for the submission of objections, and for more extensive publication of the notifications and the Record-of-rights, respectively.

Section 73.—The Honourable Mr. Godbole proposed that tanks used by a single irrigator only should be specifically excluded from the Bill. But the Committee held that their exclusion was unnecessary, as such "one-man tanks," apart from any exceptional cases that might arise, will not in fact be notified under this Amending Act, and, if they were specifically excluded, it might lead to some difficulties in view of the joint family system in India.

In *section* 75 some alteration in drafting has been made; and in particular we have provided, at the end of the section, as proposed by the Honourable Mr. Curtis, that an appeal shall lie to the Collector against any order of a Canal-Officer passed under this Amending Act. The Honourable Rao Bahadur Rodda and the Honourable Mr. Godbole proposed that offences in connection with Second-class Irrigation Works should be punishable under the Act with fine only and not with imprisonment. It was pointed out, however, by the Honourable the Chairman that ordinarily works of some considerable size only would be notified under the Act, and that there was no reason why the penalties should be less severe than in the case of First Class Irrigation Works. The proposal was therefore negatived.

Sections 76 *and* 77.—As proposed by the Honourable Mr. Godbole, it was decided that the "Canal-officer" should be a Revenue Officer not below the rank of a Mamlatdar.

The drafting of *section* 79 (original section 78) regarding the commutation of rights, was defective, and we have accordingly recast the section.

Under this section, to take an instance that might arise, power is given to the Canal-Officer to buy out the rights of any irrigator whose conduct or interests are likely seriously to conflict with the rights of the majority of the irrigators.

With reference to *section* 81 the Honourable Mr. Godbole proposed that time should be given for revision of the Record-of-rights after it has been published under that section and before it is brought into operation; but the proposal was not approved by the Committee.

After discussion the proviso to *section* 82 was retained, as it does not add to the powers of Government but serves merely to remove doubt and prevent unnecessary litigation.

The limitation period provided by *section* 83 (3) for suits with reference to entries in the Record-of-rights has been made to run from the date of the order passed by the final appellate authority, as in section 1 of Bom. Act XI of 1912 (An Act further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879).

Section 84.—In regard to the obligation imposed on the persons enjoying the use of the water to carry out petty repairs, the Honourable Mr. Godbole proposed that such obligation should be confined to the clearance of silt; the proposal, however, was not adopted by the Committee. A proposal by the Honourable the Thakor Saheb of Kerwada that "petty repairs" should be in some way defined was also not adopted; and section 84 was retained as originally drafted with a few slight changes, particularly in sub-section (5). In new section 85 the word "alienated" was altered to "all other" so as to cover the case of a talukdar's estate.

Mr. K. R. Godbole and the Thakor of Kerwada have appended minutes of dissent to the report, urging their contentions discussed in the report.

ROYAL ENGINEER SUBALTERN OFFICERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 11.

The Government of India have decided that Royal Engineer Subaltern Officers on arrival in India for their first tour of service, shall under the orders of the Director-General of Military Works, be attached for a period of four months to a corps of Sappers and Miners for training purposes before being posted to Military Works services. In the case of additional officers for the Defence Light sections this attachment will come immediately after the period of one month at the port laid down in the India Army Order No. 420 of 1913. During the periods these officers are attached as above, they will draw at the rate of Engineer's pay, laid down in paragraph 155 (b), Army Regulations for India, volume 1 (e), Rs. 100 per mensem and their pay, etc. will form a charge against the Military Works estimates.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

CONDITIONS OF THE POLICE SERVICE.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL ON COLOUR BAR.

DEMAND FOR P. W. D. SCALE OF PAY.

NOMINATION BEFORE EXAMINATION URGED.

The Public Services Commission again held its sittings in two Sections yesterday Section A. examined four witnesses from the Forest Services of Bombay and the Central Provinces. The Comptroller of Military Accounts, Bombay, and a representative of the Military Finance Department, were also examined.

Section B. was engaged for the whole day in inquiring into the conditions of the Police Service.

The next sitting will be to-morrow when the Commission will sit in full to hear evidence on the Medical Service.

SECTION A.

The Public Services Commission resumed its sittings at the Bombay Secretariat yesterday, Section A sitting in the Council Hall. There were present Lord Islington, Sir Valentine Chirol, Mr. W. Madge, Hon. Mr. Fischer, and Hon. Mr. Sly.

The co-opted members were Mr. G. E. Marjoribanks, Imperial Forest Department, and Mr. V. D. P. Rebeiro, Provincial Forest Department.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. P. Millet Senior Conservator, representing the Imperial Forest Service, Bombay was the first witness examined. To the Chairman he said that the candidates were up to the standard, but he would like to see them come out earlier. He did not think science degrees were essential or necessary. He was in favour of an open competition for enterance into the Service; but promising men, although not successful in the examinations, may be nominated by the Secretary of State. He would like to see the physical test reintroduced, but if the test was strict, it would do away with nomination.

Regarding the employment of non-Europeans, he thought the present division was satisfactory. The Dehra Dun course was inferior to that obtained in Europe. With regard to the recruitment of Indians direct to the Imperial Service, who went through the same course as the Europeans, he did not think there was any demand for it. They could at present enter the department through English examinations, but they can enter into competition as they did for the I. C. S. and I.M.S. If the Government however desired to recruit men for the Service, the best method would be to choose men in India, and then give them a training in England. A knowledge of European forestry was necessary to any officer of the Imperial Forest Service.

Regarding Dehra Dun, he said that it was inferior on both practical and theoretical sides. Forestry in India could not be of the same efficiency as in Europe, and a knowledge of the methods obtaining in Europe was essential. He did not think Dehra Dun could be improved much or take the place of European coleges.

"INDIAN OFFICERS NOT SUFFICIENTLY QUALIFIED."

In Bombay there was no feeling that the Provincial Service was inferior to the Imperial. In Bombay, the Provincial officers did not do the same work as the Imperial officers. He did not consider the Indian officers sufficiently qualified to take over the major charges. Even if the Indians had the same qualifications, he would still need to be tested before he was given the responsibility of a charge.

Continuing witness said that there was urgent necessity for having a Chief Conservator in Bombay. At present the Government referred to the Senior Conservator all questions, and made him do the work of a Chief Conservator, without his status. This interfered to a certain extent with that officer's work, besides crippling his authority in acting as a Chief Conservator. He recommended that a Chief Consevator should be appointed for the Sind division. Many officers took advantage of being pensioned after 20 years, and it was a great source of contentment. If an improved pension was given, officers would not mind the removal of the privilege to retire after 20 years.

If it was necessary to improve the Provincial Department, he would do so by direct recruitment, and permit the promotion of rangers, not by seniority, but by selection. There should be some distinction between those who were directly recruited and those who came from the rangers.

In reply to Sir Valentine Chirol he said that no Indians from Bombay had been through the new course at Dehra Dun as yet. He expected a somewhat better class of Indians in the future, but not a greatly improved product. He favoured the appointment of the Inspector-General being made from the Service. He was of opinion that the pension should be increased, as it was the same as forty or fifty years ago when Rs. 5,000 was equal to £500.

To Mr. Madgo he said that he did not favour a recess as in the Survey Department, and would prefer increased leave. He considered the Provincial, a first-class Service and suited to the natives of India and th edomiciled Europeans, because the starting salary was twice as much as in any European Forest Service.

To Mr. Fisher witness said that he did not object to the university degree, but he would have the candidates selected after they had come out from their school and then sent to a college.

In reply to Mr. Sly he said that for the post of Inspector-Generalship the claims of the Bombay officers should be considered. The present scale of pay was what a recruit of 21 or 22 years of age should expect.

To Mr. Rebeiro witness said that he did not consider Anglo-Indian or Eurasian recruits in the Provincial Service had any handicap, although they spent three years in Dehra Dun and received a salary one-third of that of the Imperial Service. He did not consider that there was any cause for grievance in an Imperial Service man getting a Deputy Consevatorship automatically after ten years and a Provincial Service man not getting such a post at all. He did not favour one Deputy Consevatorship being open to the Provincial Service. He would not favour giving Imperial Service men six months' training in India in order to promote better understanding between the Services. He thought Indians might be permitted to retire voluntarily after 25 years' service.

RECRUITMENT OF GRADUATES.

Mr. N. D. Sataravala, Extra Deputy Director of Forests, examined by the Chairman, said that he was directly recruited into the Service. He suggested that candidates should be recruited directly. At present two-thirds were recruited from the rangers. The rangers were not trained for the Service, and naturally they fell short of the requirements of the service. At present the rangers from Dehra Dun was a much better trained man, and exceptionally good men should be promoted. He considered that the period of probation should be only one year. He desired that there should be no distinction between the two Services. He had no objection to officers recruited in England being paid more than those locally recruited, as it cost them more, and they had come out to a foreign country. He thought that more Deputy-Directors ought to be employed from the Provincial Service, and recommended that officers of the latter service should be paid two-thirds of the salary paid to Imperial officers. He recommended that the invalid pension and the voluntarily pension should be made available after 20 and 25 years service respectively. There were five officers of the Provincial Service holding charges in the Bombay Service.

To Mr. Sly witness said that there was a system of recruiting graduates into the Bombay Service, but he did not know why the practice was discontinued. The graduates made much better officers than those promoted from the rangers. He had never been to Europe and his opinion of the Home institutions was based in the standard of men they sent out here.

To Mr. Marjoribanks he said in the matter of allowances the two Services should be on the same scale as in other departments.

Mr. D. O. Witt, Deputy—Conservator of the Central Provinces, representing the Imperial Service, said in reply to the Chairman that he was in favour of a physical test. He preferred candidates being sent to one institute, say Oxford. Where the candidate arrived in India it would be best to send him in a tour through India. It was nearly a year before recruits were useful for any work. He deprecated an increase of Provincial officers as compared with Imperial officers as it would result in loss of efficiency. His opinion was based on experience.

Regarding the recruiting of Indians to the Imperial Service, he was of opinion that a man should be first put into the Provincial Service, and after years of experience might be promoted to the Imperial Service. The Provincial Service was very good, even compared with the Imperial Service. The experience in the Provincial Service would help a man in fitting him for the Imperial Service.

DISCONTENT AMONG JUNIOR OFFICERS.

He thought there was discontent among the junior officers, owing to the difference in the scale of pay as compared with other departments. He was of opinion that the staff should be increased, as some of the officers found it difficult to get leave. There was great room for expansion in the Forest Department. Many of the circles were not completely manned.

If they had an improved invalid pension, he thought the officers of the department would not mind the removal of the 20 years' privilege. His brother officers favoured a Provident Fund.

To Mr. Sly witness said that the period of probation should be made three instead of two years. Certain amount of weight should be attached to science subjects in the competitive examination. They had in the Central Provinces 14 major charges, but not sufficient officers to man them.

To Sir Valentine Chirol he said that he did not think it very important whether the tour he suggested should be held after the recruit had some experience in the country or before.

Rai Bahadur Srinivasulu Naidu, representing the Provincial Services of the Central Provinces, said in reply to the Chairman, that he was recruited direct to the Service from Dehra Dun. He was in favour of recruiting Indians to the Imperial Service. The Indian recruits should then be sent to England, to go through the same course as the European recruits. He would also have some recruited for merit from the Provincial Service. He would limit the number of rangers to be promoted to the Provincial Service to a very small percentage, as the course now for a Provincial recruit at Dehra Dun was of a really high standard. He was of the opinion that the preliminary period of probation, should be lengthened because it was necessary to rely on the aptitude of the probationer for Forest work. Six months was the time, he would suggest sufficient. He thought that the principal of a colloge was the best judge as to the worth of the student, and preferred that officer expressing an opinion to the officer in charge of the practical work doing so in reference to a student. Five out of the twenty-one charges in India, he would reserve for Provincial officers. He thought the difference between the two departments should remain but in a very modified form. At present there was a great deal of antipathy. If there was one list as in the P. W. D. he did not think there was likely to be any complaints. He thought that provided invidious distinctions were removed, there would not be any objections to Imperial officers having larger salaries, owing to their style of living, etc

To Mr. Sly he said that he would like to see a system of study leave become general in the department. It was difficult to get educated Indians for the Forest Department.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Lt.-Col. J. C. C. Perkins, D. S. O., Comptroller of Military Accounts, Bombay, said, in reply to the Chairman that he had been in the department twenty years. The present method of recruitment was satisfactory and the officers were satisfied with it. If the department would be opened to the Civil Service, it would be opened also for Indians. He thought promotion was a better method of recruiting Indians, although he would not bar Indians with English degrees. There were many in the Subordinate Service, who could be promoted.

The present block in promotion could be got ever by the adoption of a time-scale.

To Mr. Sly he said that his best officer was a civilian and did not want a better. He preferred a man with university qualifications, on general grounds.

Major M. E. L. Bruce, representing the Military Officers of the Military Finance Department, said in reply to the President that he had 22 years' service. His main objection was that officers came out on small pay and indifferent prospects. They wanted an increase of pay, or a system that would guarantee promotion. In the scheme that was to take effect in 1915 or 1916, the benefit would be only to a few officers who were well-off, but not to junior officers.

To Mr. Madge he said they had not had their scale of pay increased for 25 years.

To Sir Valentine Chirol witness said that officers felt that the period of 10 years they had to spend to get into the superior grade, was too long. He and his colleagues would prefer a central scheme, which would provide an even scheme of promotion.

To the Chairman he said that he would also like the scheme to provide an even scheme of retirement.

SECTION B.

The Earl of Ronaldshay presided over Section B. The other Commissioners present were:—Sir Theodore Morrison; Mr. Justice Rahim, Mr. M. B. Chaubal and Sir Murray Hammick. The co-opted members were:—Mr. P. A. Kelly, Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department (Imperial Police); Rao Bahadur Damodardas Vrijbhukhandas, Deputy Superintendent of Police (Provincial Police); and Mr. K. W. Deighton, Officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Nagpur (Imperial and Provincial Police).

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. M. Kennedy, Inspector-General of Police, Bombay, was the first witness examined.

Replying to the Chairman, he said the Commissioner in Sindh, who was *ex-officio* Inspector-General of Police, was absolutely independent of the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay. He was satisfied with the present system of competitive examination, preceded by some form of nomination, for the purpose of recruitment. He was in favour of having a Board, to be appointed by the India Office and to be assisted by superior officers of experience, which would first approve of the candidates before they were allowed to appear at the competitive examination.

COLOUR BAR SHOULD BE MAINTAINED.

Mr. Kennedy was satisfied with the present age-limit of 21 for recruits. As regards probation he was in favour of a training college, somewhat on the lines of Cooper's Hill College, in England for all officers of the Imperial Service before they came out to India and joined the service. After coming to India they would learn the vernacular and finish. He thought the colour bar should be maintained at the examination in England. As to the Indians' chance in the higher branch of the Police service, their channel was through the Provincial Service. They had training schools in each province. For the Bombay Presidency they had one at Nasik, where they went through a course of eighteen months or two years. The Principal in charge of the School, was a Superintendent of the Imperial Service, and then they had inspectors as instructors. Those who thus passed out made efficient inspectors. They had at present two Indian District Superintendents of Police, which represented 5 per cent. of the appointments and this number, he thought, was sufficient.

Witness further said the Assistant Superintendents were taught one or two vernaculars, decided by the Inspector-General. If a man was once appointed to a particular part of the province, he would not always be kept there. A man, who had learnt Marathi and was sent to a Marathi-speaking district, might later on be transferred to a Canarese District, and there he had to learn the vernacular of the District. This might result in some inconvenience to the man, but they could not always keep a man in one particular province.

P. W. D. SCALE FOR POLICE SERVICE.

Witness further said the Police were trained to the use of arms to a certain extent. The unarmed police were trained to the use of targets. The officers were trained to lead armed men in cases of necessity. He was in favour of a police officer being appointed to the post of the Inspector-General and he would not give this post to a Civilian. Under the present system the Inspector-General was recruited from the I.C.S., and witness agreed that if his suggestion to appoint a police omcer to the post of the Inspector-General were carried out, the cadre of the I.C.S. would have to be increased. As it was there was a block and it was likely to get worse. An Assistant Superintendent of Police had to serve for ten years before he became a Superintendent, and witness therefore preferred a time-scale of pay. He advocated the P. W. Department scale of pay for the Police. He agreed that a man after he had reached Rs. 700 must stand there until a vacancy for a higher post occurred, but he did not think it would be advisable to have a system of selection for officers for posts carrying Rs. 1 000. According to the time he claimed equality of pay for the lower police Service with the lower service of the P. W. Department. The reason why new men appointed to the Police Service should get the same salary as those joining the P.W.D., was that the former had been to a training school.

The Chairman: Yes, but at Government expense.

The witness said he saw no alternative.

The Chairman said the alternative would be not to give the Police recruit such a good time scale as had been recommended by witness, but to start him on a living wage.

Witness further said he was generally in favour of the rule of 55 years, at which age police officers had to retire, but he thought discretion should be left.

TIME SCALE FOR PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

As regards the Provincial Service, witness said 50 per cent. of the appointments for the post of Assistant Superintendents were made by direct recruitment and an equal per cent. by promotion. The direct appointments ought to be made with greater care than at present. The present system of recruitment was generally satisfactory. He did not object to outsiders being appointed to these posts. As to the question of having separate officers for clerical and outdoor work, witness said he would entrust office work to men of the position of inspectors and give the outdoor work to Assistant Superintendents. This was not being done at present. As regards pay he would prefer a time-scale for the Provincial Service men. When the cadre of Deputy Superintendents was opened, the top posts were not entirely filled up, but only two or three were. With regard to the question of promotion to the posts of Superintendents, there should be no age-limit for that, but it should be entirely left to the Government. They wanted the best men.

Replying to Sir Murray Hammick, witness said as to the selection of Deputy Superintendents he was asked to recommend certain names which he did, and then the Government appointed the men. His nominations were generally approved. They were made as the vacancies occurred.

He did not take the man's qualifications only into consideration but also whether a Hindu, a Mahomedan or an Anglo-Indian was most needed that time. When they appointed a man to the position of a Deputy Superintendent direct, they did not insist upon a certain standard of educational qualifications and no rule had been laid down on the subject by Government.

Replying to Mr. Chaubal witness said that in Bombay the Commissioner was an I. C. S. man or an Imperial Service man, and the two Deputies were Imperial Service men. The rest were subordinate officers, who were not gazetted.

Questioned by Mr. Rahim, witness said he would take off the District Magistrates' contral over the District Superintendents of Police except to a certain extent. In the Bombay Pesidency they had laid down a certain uniform, but he found that certain Indian officers did not know how to wear the collar and tie. They could not be allowed to wear what they liked to.

Replying to Rao Bahadur Damodardas Vrijbhukhandas, witness said the pay of Deputy Superintendents should be increased.

NOMINATION BEFORE EXAMINATION.

Mr. W. L. B. Souter, Deputy Inspector-General of Police said he represented the Imperial Police Officers, Bombay. Replying to the Chairman, he said the Bombay Police Officers were transferred to the Districts, and vice versa. For recruitment he advocated the system of selection before examination. He objected to a purely studious officer, who, by the above suggestion being put into practice, would be eliminated. Recruits from England should be brought to India at the age of over 21. He thought the colour bar at the English examination should be retained.

He would keep the Deputy Superintendentship the main avenue for the Indian to rise to higher posts. In exceptional circumstances they might appoint an Indian to a higher post direct, but in the main he would make the Deputy Superintendentship the avenue for them. He thought it would be unfair to leave them out altogether. The course of training given here in India could be better given in England. The men might then be placed under Superintendents. This, he thought, would be a distinct improvement on the present system. It was the opinion of the bulk of his officers that the rule about retiring men at the age of 55 should be made absolute. The duties of the Police Department were more arduous than those of any other department, and he would therefore urge a reduction in the limit of the service. The present rule was that they should retire after 30 years' service and on retirement to England most of them found themselves strangers in a strange country. He thought they would avail themselves of a 25 years' service rule if one was made and if they had something to retire upon. At present they could not go Home on leave, because the expenses of the journey were too great. In his opinion the Provincial Service men had not been fortunate in Sindh. Deputy Superintendents should be given more time for outdoor work and their clerical staff might be increased to cope with the indoor work. He did not believe in mixing up the executive with the clerical duties.

Replying to Sir Theodore Morrison, witness said he would not press for a cast-iron uniformity regarding all services. But the Police Department was the first to be reorganised and their expectations and hopes had not been realised, while other departments whose re-organisation came later on, greatly benefited from it.

NO SCOPE FOR THE INDIAN.

Replying to Mr. Chaubal, witness said Police Superintendents in Bombay were mostly promoted from Inspectors. The Superintendents were all Europeans and the Inspectors nearly all. The salaries of the former ranged from Rs. 400 to 600, and those of the latter from Rs. 250 to Rs. 400. There was no scope for any Indian to rise to a post of over Rs. 250. He did not know if any particular standard was laid down for the selection of Inspectors or Superintendents. As a rule there was no direct recruitment for the posts of superintendents. He had advocated a system of selection before the candidates were allowed to appear in a competitive examination.

Mr. Chaubal asked what objection witness had to opening this examination to Indians with necessary safeguards?

Witness replied that the conditions of the service required it otherwise.

Mr. Chaubal then asked witness if he feared that such an examination would bring in a large number of Indians? There were certain safeguards and restrictions against Indians. Why did he then object to the examination being thrown open?

Witness made no reply.

Do you think the confidence of the public in the Police has increased correspondingly with the increased cost of the Force?

The witness said the efficiency of the Force had increased and he thought so had the public confidence.

Mr. Chaubal remarked a fear had been expressed that the public confidence had not increased.

NEW SCHEME SUGGESTED.

Mr. F. L. Clifford, representative of the Provincial Police Officers, Bombay, was the next witness examined. Replying to the Chairman, he said the Provincial Police Service should be abolished and the Police Department should be divided into three branches. He would do away with the Deputy Superintendents, some of whom under the new arrangement he would appoint as Assistant Superintendents and others as Inspectors. He agreed with the Chairman that men coming out to India from England were entitled to a better pay than those domiciled in India, and that this increase of salary might be given to them in the form of a Foreign Service allowance. In the case of the Provincial Police Service being retained, if a certain number of Police Superintendentships were guaranteed that would be an improvement, but he had still certain objections to that.

Replying to Sir Murray Hammick the witness said he would fix a certain percentage for the appointment of Indians, Europeans and the domiciled Europeans.

To Mr. Rahim, witness said he would reserve 5 per cent. of the superior appointments for Indians, 5 per cent. for Anglo-Indians and 90 per cent. for Europeans. Asked how he could ask for that proportion of the appointments for Anglo-Indians, equal to that of Indians, witness said he based that claim on the local knowledge of Anglo-Indians.

Mr. Kolly asked witness if he had looked up the list when he said that the post of Deputy Superintendents did not attract first-class people. He remarked that the men recently appointed had high educational qualifications.

Witness said that some had high educational qualifications and others had high social qualifications, but few of them had both.

MAHOMEDAN CLAIMS.

Mr. Sayed Mahomed Shah, representing Deputy Superintendents of Police, examined by the Chairman said he wanted 25 per cent. of the Superintendentships set aside for Deputy Superintendents. This would mean that eight of the Deputy Superintendents would be promoted to be Superintendents in place of two as at present. The two appointments had been temporary.

Replying to Sir Theodore Morrison, witness said Mahomedan education in Sindh was in a backward condition and if they had an open competitive examination he did not think many Mahomedans would come in. He therefore advocated nominations instead of an examination.

Mr. J. L. Fagan, representative of Imperial Police Officers (Central Provinces), and Mr. A. C. Armstrong, representative of Provincial Police Officers (Central Provinces), were then examined, and the Commission adjourned till to-morrow.

IRON BALL MISTAKEN FOR A BOMB.

A CALCUTTA POLICE COURT INCIDENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.

The "Indian Daily News" reports an amusing incident which took place at the new Kyd Street Court.

Yesterday, a constable doing duty at the Court, saw what appeared to him to be an iron ball lying near the eastern wall of the Court premises. The constable moved by his police instincts walked up cautiously to the object and after pushing it gently with his foot found it to be some heavy substance. He then picked it up very carefully and carrying it with both hands took it to the Court and made it over to the Court Clerk, while his Worship was sitting on the Bench. The Court Clerk was busily intent on his daily routine of work and the sudden appearance of this iron ball which the parawalla put in front of him, rather startled him. Having recovered from the momentary shock the Court Clerk took the ball from the constable and weighing it in his hand found it to be heavy. The Clerk then informed his Worship of what the constable had given him. His Worship directed his attention to the ball which by this time was supposed to be a bomb, and remarked humorously that it had best be sent to the Chemical Examiner. At this stage the Court Inspector explained that some boys of the Armenian College, next door, had thrown it over the wall and about thirty of them were seated on the wall screaming for the return of it. This announcement was shortly followed by a letter from the Sergeant of the School stating that the cannon shot which the boys were playing with, had fallen into the Court's compound and requesting the return of the same.

His Worship ordered its return.

PILGRIM TRAFFIC.

APPRECIATION OF HAJ COMMITTEE'S WORK.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

The Bombay Government has issued the following resolution on the report of the Haj Committee for the year 1912-13:—

The report gives proof of the continued efforts on the part of the Haj Committee to mitigate the hardships and promote the convenience of Hajis in their transit through Bombay, and the Governor in Council is pleased to acknowledge their labours in this cause.

Since the issue of the last report of the Committee the Government of India have, at the instance of the Government of Bombay, invited other local Governments and Administrations to take action with a view to the establishment of local Haj Committees at all the principal centres from which pilgrims take their departure for the Hedjaz. It is hoped that by the constitution of such bodies not only will the Bombay Haj Committee be relieved of much of the work and responsibility which now devolves upon it, but will also be placed in a position to extend largely the sphere of its operations and to make its utility much more widely felt. As appears from the report, the action taken by the Government of India has already resulted in the organization of several local committees.

HOSPITAL AT JEDDAH.

Government regret to observe the very inadequate response with which the Committee's appeal for contributions towards the cost of founding a hospital at Jeddah for Indian pilgrims has met. The collections during the year amounted only to Rs. 9 369. Still more disappointing is the failure of the movement in favour of the establishment of a repatriation and relief fund for indigent pilgrims. Although the local committees referred to above may be expected in course of time to effect some reduction in the number of pilgrims who start inadequately equipped for the journey, the difficulty with regard to the annual stranding of pilgrims, many of whom, originally sufficiently provided with means, have been reduced to indigency in the course of their sojourn in the Hedjaz, is likely to continue, and Government could contemplate with equanimity the final abandonment of the proposals for the institution of a compulsory return ticket system only on the condition of their being fully assured that ample funds were forthcoming from the Mahomedan community in India, and that an efficient organization existed, for the relief and repatriation of these indigents.

With regard to the question of the use of the land required for a waiting shed at the bunder for the Hajis, the attention of the Commissioner of Police is invited to paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 5012, dated the 1st August, 1911, and he should be requested to negotiate direct with the Port Trustees in the matter.

Government are prepared to reconsider, in the light of the negative result of the opening of Karachi as a port of departure, the question of the engagement of the services of a whole-time clerk for the Committee. That body should be asked to submit specific proposals to Government through their President.

With regard to the several recommendations contained in the concluding paragraph of the report, Government do not regard it as practicable that the servants attached to the musafirkhanas, which are not in charge of Government, should be placed under the orders of the Protector of Pilgrims. The other recommendations refer to matters which are dealt with in a bill for the amendment of the Protection of Pilgrims Act which is at present under the consideration of Government.

COMPULSORY RETURN TICKETS.

The Committee in the course of their report, say:—

The Committee was invited by Government to give its views on the much-vexed question of compulsory return tickets for Hajis, and the Committee has forwarded its joint views to Government in the matter, expressing themselves very much against the proposal.

The Committee begs to impress upon Government the necessity of paying their early attention to the following requests:—

(1) That the Government may be approached with a view to grant some concession in the fare for children under the age of 12. In the absence of any clause in the rules the Committee is unable to urge the shipping companies to charge half fare for children and this is a general grievance of pilgrims who have children accompanying them on the voyage.

(2) In the opinion of the Committee it is not only desirable, but absolutely necessary, that the daroghas or the watchmen of the musafirkhanas should be placed under the supervision of the Protector of Pilgrims, Bombay, in order to enable him to keep proper check not only over the Hajis, but over the various repairs—sanitary and other requirements of the building itself.

(3) The Committee thinks that the shipping companies should be informed not to issue tickets for any particular ship unless they supply full information to the Protector of Pilgrims, and obtain his permission.

(4) Similarly bell-ringers or the persons who are sent round to announce the booking of pilgrims and the departure of the ships by the shipping companies should not be sent round until permission of the Protector of Pilgrims is obtained.

(5) The Government will be pleased to pay early attention to the amendments that have been submitted by the Protector of Pilgrims through the Commissioner of Police to be made in the Protection of Pilgrims Act.

The following instance of real heroism on the part of an Indian passive resister in South Africa, is published in the "Indian Opinion":—Hubrut Singh, a passive resister, aged 70, who insisted on going to jail for the cause, and who was sentenced at Volksrust to three months' hard labour at the beginning of December, died in jail of pneumonia and senile decay.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SEQUEL TO A PEARL MERCHANT'S FAILURE.

CLAIM OF BANK OF INDIA DECREED

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD. v. ABDUL AZIZ AND ANOTHER.

This was a suit by the plaintiff Bank on four promissory notes of the total value of Rs. 35,000. The notes had been passed by the defendants in favour of the pearl merchant Shaikh Abdul Rehman, who failed some months ago, and he had endorsed them in the plaintiffs' favour for valuable consideration. Two of these notes, amounting to Rs. 20,000, due fell on 25th October, 1913. On that day the plaintiff Bank presented them for payment; but nothing was paid. Late on that day however the defendants gave a cheque to the manager of the Bank for Rs. 20,000, dated 27th October, 1913 on the National Bank of India. The Divali holidays having intervened, the cheque was not presented to the National Bank of India for payment till the 31st October, 1913. On presentation on that day it was returned as that Bank said that the drawers of the cheque had stopped it. The two other promissory notes of the value of Rs. 15,000 became payable on the 5th November, 1913, and were duly presented for payment, but no payment was made to the Bank. The plaintiff Bank now sued to recover from the defendants the amount of the notes and notorial charges.

The defandants admitted the notes. Shaikh Abdul Rehman had about December, 1912, deposited the title-deeds of his property known as "Dady Buildings" and worth approximately Rs. 3,25,000 with the plaintiff Bank to secure a loan of Rs. 2,00,000. The defendants said that Shaikh Abdul Rehman wanted the defendants to stand as his sureties to the plaintiff Bank in respect of the promissory notes to the extent of Rs. 1,20,000 which they had drawn in favour of Abdul Rehman and which Abdul Rehman had endorsed to the Bank. The defendants said that the plaintiff Bank was fully aware of their position as guarantors when they discounted the promissory notes in the suit; and it was understood by the plaintiff Bank that the title-deeds deposited by Abdul Rehman were to be a security for the amounts paid by the Bank to Abdul Rehman on these promissory notes. The defendants would have paid the amounts of the promissory notes, if the Bank had agreed to give them the benefit of the security of the title deeds deposited with them, subject to the Bank recouping themselves for their advance of Rs. 2,00,000 from those securities. The defendants counter-claimed for a declaration that they were entitled to the benefit of the security of the title deeds, subject to the Bank's claim for Rs. 2,00,000, on payment by the defendants to the Bank of the amount claimed.

The Advocate-General with Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jardine appeared for the Bank.

Mr. Raikes and Mr. Desai appeared for the defendants.

His Lordship held that there was no such contract of guarantee as had been set up by the defendants. The plaintiffs, in accepting the hundies, had looked upon the drawers and the endorser as joint promissors. The plaintiff Bank was not aware of any arrangement that may have been arrived at between Shaikh Abdul Rehman and the defendants and had nothing whatever to do with it. The plaintiffs were entitled to realize the securities to the full extent of their claim against Shaikh Abdul Rehman His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 35,037-6-8 with interest and costs of the suit.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs: Craigie, Blunt and Caroe.

Attorneys for the defendants: Payne and Co.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A SOLVENCY CERTIFICATE.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

RAGHUNATH GOPAL DAMLE *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. L. C. Crump, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who agreeing with both the Assessors found the accused guilty of an offence under section 466 of the Indian Penal Code, in that he forged a document purporting to be a certificate made by a public servant in his official capacity, *viz.*, a solvency certificate purporting to be made by the Mamlatdar of Khanpur, and sentenced him to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The case for the prosecution was as follows:—The accused is an inhabitant of Khanapur in the Belgaum District. In January 1913 in response to an advertisement in the "Kesari" newspaper he wrote to the Gujarat Company at Ahmedabad with a view to enter into business with them. A question arose as to the security to be given by the accused, and on March 29, 1913, the accused suggested that the Company should accept a certificate of solvency signed by the Mamlatdar of Khanpur. The Company agreed, and the accused sent to them the certificate which formed the basis of the present charge. That certificate was alleged to be a fabricated document.

The accused admitted the main portion of the prosecution case, but asserted that this certificate was received by him in answer to an application sent by post to the Mamlatdar.

The Sessions Judge in the course of his judgment said:—"The accused's possession of this document coupled with the fact that it was intended for his own use, and was in fact used by him render it very probable that he made it himself. The facts therefore are that the accused without the authority of the Mamlatdar wrote a document and signed it in the Mamlatdar's name certifying that the accused was in solvent circumstances, intending thereby to obtain employment under the Company These facts in my opinion constitute the offence of forgery. The deceit is plain enough. As to the actual injury or the risk of possible injury, that is less apparent but none the less real. The accused intended to derive the advantage of selling goods on commission which he could not have had, had the truth, *viz.*, that the Mamlatdar had not certified to his solvency, been known to the Company. In my opinion it follows that the intention of the accused was fraudulent, and it appears to me that cases of Queen-Empress v. Khandu Singh, I. L. R., XXII. Bom., p. 768; Emperor v. Ali Hassan, I. L. R., XXVIII, All., p. 358; Kotamraju v. Emperor, I. L. R., XXVIII. Mad., p. 90; and Queen-Empress v. Abbas Ali, I. L. R., XXV. Cal., p. 512, support this view."

Their Lordships set aside the conviction and sentence and ordered the accused to be acquitted.

Mr. Inverarity with Mr. S. R. Bukhle appeared for the accused-appellant.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

A BOMBAY STABLE-KEEPER'S CONVICTION.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

HAJI ABDULLA BABU *v.* THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.

The accused in this case was charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate with contravening after conviction the provisions of section 394, sub-section (1) of the Municipal Act of 1888, by keeping or allowing to be kept buffaloes for the sale of the produce thereof without a licence from the Municipality of Bombay, and thereby committing an offence punishable under section 472. The Magistrate convicted the accused of the said offence and sentenced him to pay a daily fine of Rs. 25, aggregating in all Rs. 625.

At the trial before the Chief Presidency Magistrate the accused represented to the Magistrate that he was only the mortgagee in possession and as such was not liable under the section.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate in convicting the accused said:—"In my opinion the defence put forward is no defence to the charge. The accused is not charged with being as owner, i.e., receiver of rent who failed to take out a license, but with the act of having kept buffaloes without a licence."

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin with Mr. P. Godinho appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Jardine instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Co., appeared for the Bombay Municipality.

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT BY A P[illegible] POLICE.

CONVIC AND SENTENCE SET ASIDE.

(Before Justice Heaton and Shah.)

BEHRAMJI MERWANJI AN ANOTHER. v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an application in revision made to the High Court against the decision of the Sessions Judge of Surat.

In this case Behramji Merwanji and Kuverji Behramji, who are father and son, were convicted by Mr. Advani, Sessions Judge of Surat, on the 20th October, 1913, under sections 330 and 348 of the Indian Penal Code, and were sentenced respectively to pay a fine of Rs. 30 and Rs. 151 or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 7 and 3 days respectively.

The facts of the case are briefly these:—Behramji is the Police Patel of the village of Kadod in the Surat District. One Adam who is also a resident of the same village, had lost a package of goods in consequence of which he had lodged a complaint with the Police Patel. The latter on the 24th of May, 1913, sent for Bai Behni and her daughter Bai Diwali and questioned both of them about the lost packet. On their denying any knowledge about the lost packet, it is alleged by the prosecution that both the accused beat and otherwise ill-treated both the women. Thereupon the mother and daughter went to Surat and lodged a complaint with the sub-inspector of Police.

Their Lordships after hearing the argument of counsel, acquitted the accused. Mr. Justice Shah in delivering judgement of the Court said that the prosecution story was desbelieved in the main by the learned Sessions Judge. The Sessions Judge had also disbelieved the evidence of Behni and Diwali as regards the more serious charges with which the petitioners were charged. His Lordship was of opinion that it was not safe to base convictions in this case on the evidence of Behni and Dewali as their evidence was disbelieved by the Lower Court.

Mr. Binning with Mr. A. V. Lele, appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY THE 12TH OF FEBRUARY, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Dismissal.

165-14—Mulla & Mulla Usman Gani & anr. v. Ismail Haji Cassam.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

300-13—Surajmal & Co. Hathibhai Cullianji v. Versey Poonja & anr. Madh K & C Moti. & D Part Heard 29-1-14.

Testamentary Suit.

21-13—Motichand & D Vrajlal Bhagwandas Seth & ors. v. Keshowji Narrowji Tyabji D & Co.

For hearing on exceptions to Commrs: report.

502-07—Sso. B & Co The Advocate General of Bombay & anr. v. Dayabhai Tapidas & ors. Ragh N & Co Edg G W & Co.

Long Causes.

842-12—Mulla and Mulla, Syed Abdulla bin Aboobakar v Ahmed Fakruddin and ors, Un. P and P, Patell and Ez.

1241-12—Mulla & Mulla Sardarmall Kasturchand & ors. v. Abdul Razack Sulleman & anr. Dubash & Co.

746-11—Shroff D & D Manecklal Papatlal & Co. a firm v. Chunilal Jekesondas Choksi Motichand & D.

685-13—Ragh N & Co. Sheth Lalbhoy Tricumlal v. Kacharabhoy Kasturchand Gandi Motichand & D. For postponement.

595-12—Sham. M & H Panaji Premaji a firm v. Nathoo Oomaji and anr. Jamsatji P & D.

573-13—Bick M R & Co Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal v. Messrs Adamji Peerbhoy & Sons a firm Edg. G. W. & Co.

747-13—Bick M R & Co Thackersidas Kalianmal v. Haridas Morarji & anr. Madh. K & Ch.

1268-12—Madh. K and Ch., Jamnadas Mathuradas v Ramdas Mulji, Nanu H and Co., For Postponement.

230-13—Khund. L and M., Babulal Bhagwandas v Alli Mahomed Gulam Hoosein, Manecklal and Tyabji.

O S 620-13—Unwalla P & P Jijibhai Sorabji Dubash and anr. v. The Hon'ble The Advocate Genl. of Bombay and ors. Dastur & Co Wadia G & Co Pestonji R K & Co Khambatta & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal (in court.)

Long Causes.

1154-12—Motichand & D Abdul Hoosein Suttanji & anr. v. Mahomedali Abdulji & ors. Payne & Co.

189-12—Manecklal & Ty Ranchordas Harjiwan and anr. v. Aboo Bucker Abdul Rahiman Little & Co as Part Heard 15-9-13.

560-11—Payne & Co Mathuradas Kallanji & Co a firm v. Amratlal Vercnand & anr. Sham. M & H.

512-12—Jehangir M & S Bayabai widow v. Abdulla Joosab & ors Raghaveya N & Co.

860-13—Pestonji R K & Co Phiroze Cursetji Sethna v. Dadabhoy Harmosji Billimoria M B Chothia Pest R K & Co.

772-13—Soonderdas & Co Sobhagchand Nagindchand v. Chandulal Ishwarlal Ments Unwalla P & K.

767-13—Rustomji & Co Pestonji Sorabji Master v. Dinsha Nusserwanji Darowalla & anr.

757-13—Bhaishanker K & G Hirachand Sakharam v. Shavchand Dharmsey and ors. Manchershaw & N.

809-13—Bick. M R & Co Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal v. Messrs Adamji Peerbhoy & Sons a firm Edgelow G W & Co.

636-13—Hiralal & Co. Nanabhai Tullokchand & ors v. The Albert Press Co Ld & anr Little & Co. Bhaishanker K & G.

637-13—Ardeshir H D & Co Nanabhai Karimbhoy Nanji v. Noor Mahomed Vaseer Captain & V.

688-13—Soonderdas & Co Rose Kate Coirea v. Thomee William De'Almedia Daphtary P and D.

99-13—Smathem B & Co Bablibai alias Saraswatibai v. Dwarkabai Widow & ors. D. J. Mantri.

249-13—Bhai K & G The Poona Bank Ltd. & anr v. Motilal Chunilal Malvi H M & R.

661-13—Rustomji & Co Mathurdas Gordhandas & ors. Kallianji & ors Ard. H D & Co Little & Co Mau. H M. & Co Sunderdas & Co Rustomji & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1085-13—Jehangir G & B Gordhandas Haridas Joshi v. Kessarbai widow & anr. Rustomji & Co.

900-13—Surajmal & Co. Pitamber Padamsey and anr. v. Meghji Vallabhdas and anr Unwalla P & P & Patell & Ez.

1000-13—Bhaishanker K & G Ch[illegible]lal Krishnashanker v. The Kri[illegible] Co Ld. In person.

994-13—Payne & Co The Credit [illegible]uk of India Ld. v. Tulsidas Juggiwandas Divecha Amin & Desai.

1219-12—Malvi H M & B Bansidhar Lachminarayen Messrs Jwalaprasad Gayaprasad a firm. Ard. [illegible] Co.

68-13—Payne and Co The Bombay and Hujaz Steam Navigation Co of India Ld. (in Liquidation) v. Goolam Hoosein Essaji Tajbhai Bick M R & Co.

805-13—Surajmal and Co., Kanji Pragji v Premji Vallabhdas and ors, Ard. H D and Co., Jeh. G and B., Madhavji K. and C., Mirza M and M.

1022-12—Wadia G and Co., The Eastern Bank Ltd v N. Gokaldas and Co. a firm and anr, Payne and Co.

496-13—Payne & Co Haji Abdulla Haji Sidick Haji Mahomed & ors. Pest R K & Co. Crawford B & Co.

947-13—Patell & Ez. Gayanand Moreshwar v. Vithal Anant & ors. Against 5th defendant only.

286-13—Tyabji D & Co Khushalchand Gopaldas a firm v. Kunduamull Indermall & ors Captain & V.

1119-13—Mau. H M & Co Rahim Meher Alli v. Meheralli Hamir Manch & N.

246-12—Matu J & M R D Sethna v. Bibi Fatma Sultan Alias Bibi Koochuck Sham. M & H.

1304-12—Amin & D Chaganlal Ambaram v. Sha Govind Kerson Payne & Co.

975-12—Bhmji & Co Harakhbai widow v. Ludha Lakhamsey Manecklal & Ty.

1323-12—Khurd L & M Choonilal Lalchand v. Motilal Raghoonathdas Bhai K & G.

571-13—Ard. H D & Co Purshotam Padamsey and anr. v. Bhaidas Kaliandas & anr. Manch. & N.

1028-12—Motichand & D Kuberdas Narseydas a firm v. Chunilal Chotalal & Co a firm Surajmal & Co.

376-12—Rajh N & Co Nanubai v. Bhunabai widow & ors Judah & S Mah. & D For Mulji & Thar. Postponement.

638-11—Surajmal & Co Ambalal Virchand v. Virchand Jaichand & anr. Khund L & M Jeh. G & B.

299-13—Jehangir M & S Cowasji Nusserwanji Doctor v. Peroshaw Framji Dalal.

1006-12—Nadershaw & D Byramji Cursetji Daruwalla v. Dadabhai Ardesher Pochkhanawalla Jehangir & D.

221-12—Matu J & M Haji Sultanali Shastry v. Bibi Fatwa Sultan Alias Bibi Koochick Sham M & H.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, editor of the "Leader" of Allahabad, is the second representative from the United Provinces for the Congress deputation that is expected to visit England in April next.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

MRS. DOSSABHOY CHINOY'S DANCE.

WANTED A SALAR JUNG MEMORIAL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Feb. 8.

Those who have had occasion to visit Bushir Bagh, the suburban residence of the late Nawab Bushir-ud-Dowlah Sir Asman Jah Bahadur, know the magnificence of this famous house. It was seen at its best on Friday last when Mrs. Dossabhoy Chinoy got up a dance to which over 150 European guests were invited. The guests were received by Mr. Dossabhoy at the entrance and conducted to the central hall. The Ball Room was profusely decorated with foliage. With electric lights and fans and the illuminations in the garden with Japanese lanterns of varieged colours the whole place was transformed into fairyland. On the west side in the spacious enclosure arrangements were made for light refreshments. A band was in attendance. The dance commenced at 10 p.m and continued to the small hours of the morning.

THE HOST'S CAREER.

Mr. Dossabhoy Chenoy entered the Paiga Service at an early age, and was long associated with Sir Asman Jah as his Secretary and Taluqdar in that Ihlakah until he was elevated to the position of Prime Minister of the state in succession to Sir Salar Jung II in 1887. Mr. Dossabhoy was selected to fill the office of A. D. C. and remained as such till Sir Asman Jah retired in 1893. Mr. Dossabhoy enjoyed the unstinted confidence of Sir Asman Jah and in consideration of the service, the late Nizam was pleased to grant him an allowance of Rs. 500, per mensem, which was temporarily stopped but has now been revived.

VISIT TO ENGLAND.

During Sir Asman Jah's visit to England in 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of her late Majesty the Queen, Mr. Dossabhoy accompanied him as Private Secretary, and he had the honor of being presented to her Majesty, and the additional honor of lunching with her. He is now in his retirement enjoying the Jaghir conferred upon him by Sir Asman Jah

A MEMORIAL TO SIR SALAR JUNG.

At the close of December last, we had the good fortune to read an account of the memorial raised in Calcutta to perpetuate the memorary of Lord Clive. In Mysore we find that quite recently the services of Sir Seshadri Iyer, the eminent Dewan of Mysore, were recognised and a statue was put up in Bangalore. Sir Seshadri was at the head of Mysore affairs for about 18 years. We in Hyderabad have done nothing to perputuate the memory of that great statesman who had ruled Hyderabad for the long period of 30 years with conspicuous success. Sir Salar Jung carried out the reforms planned and partially introduced by his uncle Sooraj-ul-Mulk under General Fraser's advice and influence. Successive Residents at Hyderabad since 1854 have all borne testimony to the progressive and beneficial, character of Sir Salar Jung's administration, a testimony accepted and confirmed by the Marquis of Ripon at the State Banquet given in his honor at Hydrabad on the occasion of the late Nisam's installation. His death was mourned throughout the length and breadth of India. A memorial of the great administrator is a necessity.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

For Urinary Diseases.

Each Capsule bears the Name

MIDY.

BEWARE of IMITATIONS and COUNTERFEITS.

Immediate Relief without Injections.

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne.—Sold by all Chemists.

THE NORTHERN CIRCARS LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ld.,

VIZAGAPATAM.

RUPEE POLICY.

Governed under Life Assurance Act VI of 1912.
Has Deposited 2 lacs Security to Government.

Wanted Agents everywhere on Liberal Commission.

Apply to Messrs. MITRA BISVAS & Co., Chief Agents,

CALCUTTA, MADRAS and SILCHAR or to undersigned.

UMACHARAN BISVAS,
Secretary.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	...	...	...	per 50 Rs.	3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,,	...	...	...	,, 50 ,,	2-12
Dindigul Torches ,,	...	...	...	,, 50 ,,	3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,,	...	...	...	,, 50 ,,	2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	...	...		,, 50 ,,	2—0

Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India. D. Merwan & Co., 24 Medow Street, Fort

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

Our I. C. O. brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.

HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

HALF A PEG

OF

TREACHER'S

SPECIAL LIQUEUR

AND

A SPLIT SODA

WILL SATISFY THE TASTE OF MOST.

It is an exceptionally good blend of the best Highland Whiskies and compares favourably with any of the high-priced advertised brands.

As a Peg Whisky it is distinctly first class, being characterised by those qualities that make it a very suitable drink for every day use. To get the real flavour, it should be taken *without ice* in the first instance, as the latter always, necessarily, detracts from the flavour of the better class Whiskies while it masks the faults of the cheaper types, and consequently, renders it impossible to make a true comparison.

We ask you not to be prejudiced by bias in favour of a brand because it is advertised by a prominent house; but to buy a bottle of Special Liqueur and test it against any brand you are now using.

Rs. 36 per dozen.

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BOMBAY.

A FAMOUS LADY LITIGANT.

INTERESTING ANECDOTES OF THE EIGHTIES.

To those who knew the Law Courts in the eighties, writes "Truth," Georgina Weldon is a personage never to be forgotten. For two or thre years she was a terror to his Majesty's Judges, a source of considerable income to the Bar, of amusement to the public, and of copy to the reporters. She had been grievously injured, but in the end she "got her own back," with interest, from all who had wronged her, and it was impossible to help admiring the pluck, pertinacity, and cleverness with which she did it. Moreover, she was not only fighting her own battle. Her crusade in the Law Courts called attention to the defects of the lunacy law, of which she had been a victim, and did more than anything else to bring about the passing of the Lunacy Act of 1890, which, if not perfect, put an end to many abuses. Her detractors used to speak of her as a notoriety hunter, but this she completely disproved. After she had finished her campaign in the Law Courts she retired into strict privacy and so remained for the rest of her days.

Mrs. Weldon exemplified the aptitude which many women have for law, and also the advantage which they may easily have as advocates. She was a remarkably pretty woman, with a beautiful voice and no small histrionic gifts. When she came into court in the professional costume which she adopted, a black satin hood drawn together round her face—the face of a rougish schoolgirl, with a peach-like complexion, dimpled cheeks, and a pair of irresistible eyes; all set off by a heap of short-cropped curly grey hair— she was a suitor to deprive any jury of their wits, disarm counsel for the other side, and mollify any judge who had ever been a young man. Add to this that she knew all her advantages as a lady litigant, and used them, and it is not difficult to understand her success.

She was quite unscrupulous. If a judge was against her, she would endeavour to make him put himself in the wrong, provoking him with the most impudent remarks, delivered with an air of angelic simplicity. She could always raise a laugh, and as the reporters invariably did full justice to her, the impression was conveyed to the public that a brutal judge had been cruelly hard on this ill-used lady. Poor Sir Alfred Wills once had a very bad time with her. He was apt to get rather cross in a mild way, and when she could not get what she wanted she set herself deliberately to irritate him. I did not quite hear what you said," he remarked, in reply to one of the half-asides which she used for this purpose. "None so deaf as those that won't hear, my lord," was the retort in the sweetest tone. Words failed his lordship after that.

The judge who was most helpless with her was Sir James Stephen. Perhaps he was one of those who had never been young. When he became angry the symptoms were always rather alarming, and on one occasion on which he had an altercation with Mrs. Weldon it looked as if he would either commit her to prison or have a fit. At last he bellowed out, "I refuse to hear you—woman!" On the other hand, the judge who handled her most successfully was Lord Coleridge. *Suaviter in modo* was his strongest point, and he completely vanquished Mrs. Weldon with ceremonious courtesy. After listening to a variety of provocative observations for some time, eyes closed and finger-tips balanced before him, he bent forward and said in his most silvery tone: "Mrs. Weldon, I have endeavoured to remember ever since you began that you are a lady and that I am a gentleman. I hope that you will try and do the same." After that she really did.

Lord Coleridge rarely failed to remember that he was a gentleman, or gave any one excuse for not remembering it. I once saw a Jewish witness in the box before him. The man was being rather bullied by counsel, and protested. "Sufferance is the badge of all your tribe," remarked Lord Coleridge, his literary instincts getting for the moment the better of his regard for good form. The aptness of the quotation was lost on the Jew, who drew himself up haughtily, glared at the Judge, and said rather hotly, "My Lord!" "I beg your pardon," replied the Chief Justice. "The words came to my tongue involuntarily. I apologise for them." The air of gracious courtesy with which the apology was delivered it is impossible to describe.

Remembeing, Mrs. Weldon, I can quite understand the objections of the Bar to the idea of lady barristers. One or two good-looking, eloquent women who know how to use their advantages would mop up all the briefs at *nisi prius*. As soon as the plaintiff had briefed a lady leader the defendant would want one too. I know I should. There was a remarkable choice of able men at the Bar in Mrs. Weldon's time; but if she had brought an action again me I should not have felt safe with the best of them—not even Charles Russell himself. I don't know how it is found to work in France, but it is difficult to believe that a fight between counsel of opposite sexes could ever be conducted on perfectly equal terms, even setting aside the susceptibilities of jurymen. I doubt, therefore, if the interests of justice would be promoted by allowing women to be called to the Bar. At any rate, only plain ones should be admitted to practice, and elderly lady examiners should be appointed to weed out the good-looking candidates.

BARRISTER'S ACTION FOR BREACH.

REMARKABLE CASE.

A remarkable development occurred in an action for breach of promise of marriage in the King's eBnch Divisio non January 20 before Mr. Justice Darling.

The action had been set down by Mr. Samuel Beach Chester, barrister-at-law, and was against a lady named Soames, whose Christian name was not disclosed.

Mr. Marshall Hall, K.C., and Mr. Walter Frampton (instructed by Amery, Parkes, and Co.) were counsel on behalf of the lady.

Counsel said it was a very unusual form of action. The young lady was a very considerably the plaintiff's junior. There was an enormous volume of correspondence. He had never previously read such letters. He had hoped to have the opportunity of cross-examining the plaintiff in open court, but last night after the court had risen notice was received from Messrs. Dabbs and Sons, solicitors, that the plaintiff wholly discontinued the action.

THE LETTERS.

A most improper use had been made by the plaintiff, counsel said, of the possession of the letters written to him by the lady during their two of three months of friendship or acquaintanceship. He should have asked, when the case came on for trial, for an order that the letters should be delivered up.

Counsel handed to the judge a letter written by Mr. Chester to the father of the young woman, and said: "The father is a man of very considerable means and position. I do not think it would be right to read the letter in open court, the plaintiff not being present, but I think your lordship after perusing it will agree that improper use is attempted to be made of the possession of these letters. The important part of this letter is the first page down to the words 'sleeping cabin.'"

Mr. Justice Darling: I have read this letter. I think it will have to be explained whether the bringing of this action is not an abuse of the process of the court. Is the plaintiff represented by counsel or solicitors?

Mr. Marshall Hall said that Mr. Watson Moyses, counsel, drew up the pleadings for the plaintiff.

Mr. Justice Darling said he desired the plaintiff or his counsel and solicitors to be present after the luncheon adjournment.

JUDGE AND THE PLAINTIFF.

Subsequently Mr. Chester appeared in person.

Mr. Marshall Hall then applied that Mr. Chester be directed to hand over the letters.

Mr. Justice Darling: I understand you apply for judgment against the plaintiff, who has given notice of discontinuance of the action after it was actually in my list for trial?

Mr. Marshall Hall: Yes, I ask for judgment for the defendant, with costs, and I also ask that the letters belonging to the defendant and in the possession of the plaintiff may be handed over.

Mr. Justice Darling (addressing the plaintiff): It appears you are in possession of letters writen by this lady to you?—Yes.

"These letters," added the judge, "are, of course, the property of the person who wrote them." "The copyright," replied Mr. Chester.

Are you prepared to hand over the letters?—I have no objection whatever.

You will hand them over to the solicitors for the defendant; that is understood?—Certainly.

Mr. Marshall Hall: We understood that the letters were in the safe of the plaintiff's solicitors.

Mr. Justice Darling (to Mr. Chester): They must be handed over. I am satisfied a use might be made of these letters which this court could not permit, and if any barrister were to threaten to make use of them it would expose him to an inquiry by the Benchers of his Inn. Therefore, I wish to take particular care that it is out of your power to make any use of these letters which might bring you before the Benchers.

Mr. Chester: I am afraid I wrote that letter wholly in the heat of the moment.

His Lordship: It may be you did; I am not to judge. I am only pointing out to you the reason why it should be put out of your power to take any such steps as this letter threatens.

Judgment was then entered for the defendant.

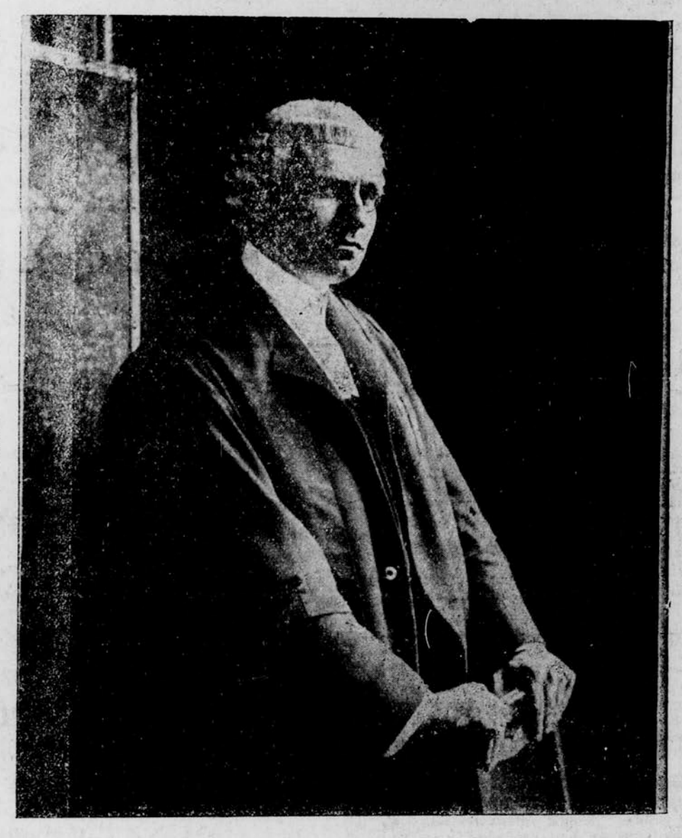

Photo by Central News.

Mr. Samuel Reach Chester, bar-at-law, who abandoned the breach of promise action against a lady, named Soames.

ENGLISH GEISHA.

An Englishwoman who was formerly a teacher in the service of the Governor-General of Korea and later became interpreter in Sapporo (Japan) Police Station presented herself recently at the Yokohama municipal office and applied for a licence to become a geisha.

Such an application from a foreigner was so unusual that the officials at first paid no attention, believing her to be deranged. The request was sent in again. The licence was issued on December 26, and the new geisha was formally introduced to the neighbouring geisho-houses. Her geisha name will be Lena. Having lived for many years in Japan, she is well acquainted with Japanese customs and is an accomplished player of the samisen (Japanese guitar).

For a white woman to become a geisha is unique. There are in various geisha-houses in Yokohama and Tokio half-caste girls who have joined the ranks of the geisha, but never before has a white woman embraced the calling.

Geishas are the professional dancing and singing girls of Japan. Attached to the various tea-houses, they may be engaged to dance, sing, or play musical instruments for visitors, and their services are always in request on festive occasions at the houses of the well-to-do. Often they are apprenticed to the occupation at a very early age.

£1,500 ROMEO AND JULIET.

The most sumptuous copy of Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet" in existence will be sent from England in a few days to a purchaser abroad. The value of the book is between £1,000 and £1,500. It has been reproduced as an illuminated manuscript on vellum, and the volume is notable as being the entire work of one artist, Alberto Sangorski, who has been engaged upon it for eighteen months.

The superb binding of the book, which has been prepared at the establishment of Messrs. Robert Riviere and Son, London, bookbinders to the Royal Family, is in pink Levant morocco, with elaborate emblematic "tooling" in gold, in which entwined hearts, doves, cupids, and forget-me-nots all betoken the theme of Love. The title is spelt in pearls, set in gold, and the cover is further embellished with 214 rubies and thirty-six amethysts. Altogether 400 precious stones are embedded in the cover, each in a setting of gold. It is the largest manuscript work executed in modern times.

MOUTH-SPOILING ENGLISH.

AN IRISHMAN'S "BULL."

Speaking at a Gaelic League meeting at Fermoy, County Cork, Lord Ashbourne, son of the late Irish Lord Chancellor, stated that continually speaking English deformed the mouth, and he described Englishmen as having thin, prominent lips, long front teeth, and the general appearance of a "measly" rabbit.

The German language was strong and vigorous; the English language in a state of weakness, rottenness, and decay. John Bull's future, to use a bull, was behind him. He was insular, and nothing would bring him into touch with the outside world.

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MODERATE CHARGES.

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PREMIER ART SALON,

NAVSARI BUILDING,

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RELIABLE WRIST WATCHES.

If correct time is of value we feel you will attach interest in what we have to say on the Durability and Efficiency of our Wrist Watches, more especially in our investigation of the advantages of the Two popular Standard Models of Watches which we offer for wrist wear and which after years of experiments and improvements are now Considered the Best Value in India.

All our Wrist Watches have Lever Movements

And prices are subject to discount of 10 per cent. for cash.

THE "IDEAL" WATCH.

what may be termed an open watch; it is uncovered by a leather case. In its skeleton form it looks neat, light and attractive. It sits close on the wrist and is the watch **par excellence** of its kind on the market.

Nickel	Rs.	32-0
Silver	,,	37-8
14ct. Gold	,,	130-0
18ct. do.	,,	180-0

THE "MARQUE" WATCH

With Screw-out movement. Obviates risk of dust or perspiration affecting movement.

Silver	Rs.	40-0.
18 ct. Gold	,,	125-0.

ELGIN AND WALTHAM

American lever Wrist Watches

Silveroid	Rs.	0-0
Silver	,,	47-8.
Rolled Gold	,,	60-0.

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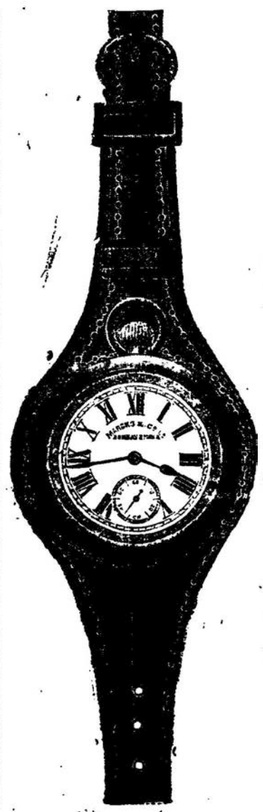

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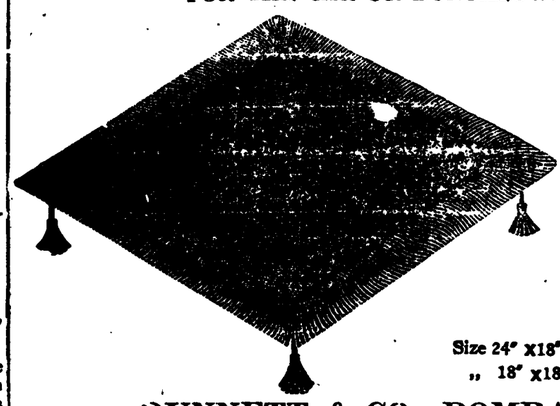

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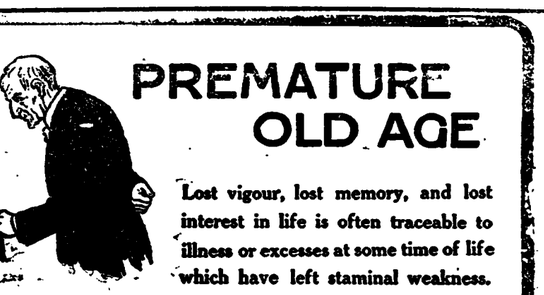

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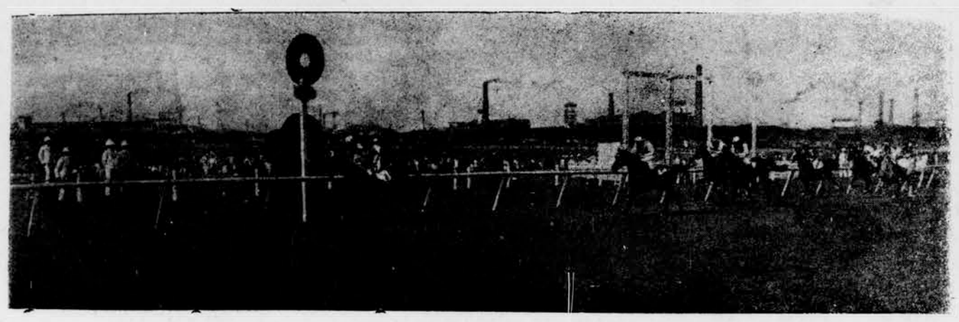
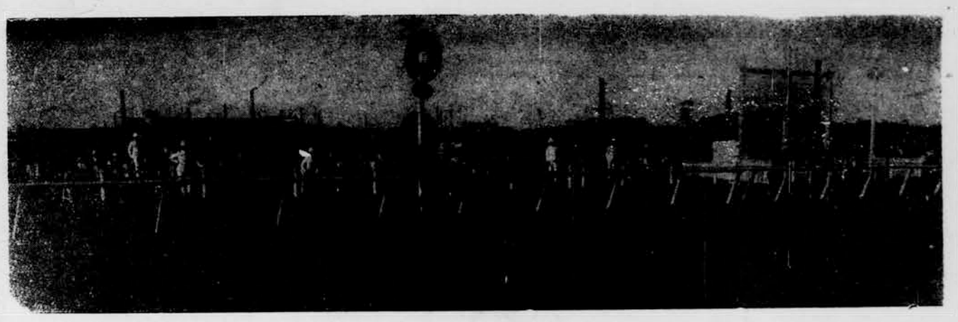
SNAPSHOTS AT YESTERDAY'S RACES.



Beam winning The Fort Plate from Master Bill and Maister.



Finish between Kempion and Shining Way for The Bombay City Plate.
Photo by P. Victor & Co.

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

IS CHEAP MONEY LKELY TO LAST?

UNFAVOURABLE POSSIBILITES

A GREAT YEAR FOR ENGLISH BANKING.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.

It is always dangerous to criticise the statements of Sir Felix Schuster, the Chairman of the Union Bank of London and Smith's Bank, for Sir Felix is one of the really great authorities of the day on matters financial. But six months ago when the eminent banker talked as though a great revival on the Stock Exchange were possible during 1913 I ventured to cast doubt on his optimism; and I am inclined to think that his speech a few days ago at the meeting of the Union Bank was couched in terms that circumstances scarcely warrant. It is true that money is cheaper, that there has been more activity on the Stock Exchange—not an unusual event in January—and that with trade on the decline, merchants and manufacturers will probably turn their eyes towards Throgmorton Street with a view to investing their profits from the recent trade boom. One must also agree with Sir Felix that Home securities which have been so neglected during the past two years are likely to benefit most by this. On the other hand is cheap money likely to last and are we not inclined to overlook unfavourable possibilities? I am actually referring to the next few months and no further. Such a matter as the political situation at Home does not seem to disturb though there are elements which may develop with results fatal to Stock Exchange business. At the same time the money market still has those same impending claims on it, that I have so often referred to during the past six months. It is all very well to talk of the Balkan War cost as something that is to concern Paris only, but, even if that were true six months ago, the complexion is very different since the needs of the French Government have been revealed with such startling truth.

Then we have our own Chancellor of the Exchequer at his wits end to provide necessary funds to meet expenditure. It is well to read in to-day's papers that that eminent statesman left the Cabinet Council in amicable companionship with the First Lord of the Admiralty, but, if the fact means anything, it means that real difficulty arises in combining the interests of the two departments, and that neither Minister is inclined to let the public generally and the Opposition in particular imagine that such difficulties have caused a rift in the Cabinet. Then there are to be considerable demands on our money market, both direct and indirect. A demand for £2,500,000 has already been announced in connection with the telephone service. The latter is what may be described as an indirect influence, for the Postmaster-General will want £10,000,000 in connection with the Telephone Service. The latter is what may be described as an indirect influence, for the Postmaster-General will not make an immediate appeal to the market, though Lombard Street will feel it none the less. We are to have colonial loans as well as other big issues; though Canada, by the way is not likely to borrow on the same scale that she did during 1913. As regards the present comparative plethora of money, it must be borne in mind that the revenue and such like demands for the year have not yet been gathered. On the other hand the foresight of those who comptrol our banking system, especially the Bank of England, is proverbial and the confidence with which the recent reduction in the standard rate of discount was executed is a favourable sign.

GREAT BRITAIN AND U. S.

It is not often in any department of life, that a formidable competitor, can be welcomed. But the fact that the United States may go far towards challenging one position as the monetary centre of the world need not be regarded with misgiving. Ever since the great war of 1862, that great country had sufferred from a currency law that for years had been an unnecessary political precaution and clogged the wheels of her economic development. Certainly during the past two generations it was a pure anachronism. The reform that has taken place alone will make the presidency of D. Wilson a marked chapter in the history of the United States and set the machinery of the finance of that country working with a vigour and enterprise that has never been known before. But with this President Wilson has presided over the passing of a Tariff Bill that will give stimulus to trade between our two countries, while the policy of clipping the wings of the Trust Mongers must end in ultimate good, however, it may temporarily upset the nerves of Wall Street. Now these considerations across the Atlantic will stimulate trade in the long run, while the same effect will result from the proceeds of the great loans that already hang over the money market. From these facts it is fair to argue that the reaction after the recent trade boom may not last so long nor be so marked as is generally imagined, and as we have already learned by practical experience when trade activity calls for funds Stock Exchange business suffers. Matters are gradually improving in China, but the process is likely to be slow, and the Mexican mess is still with us. Active business on the Stock Exchange may come, let us hope it will; but with all that I have said and many other considerations that are in the hands of Dame Fortune, what wise man will venture predictions with that airy optimism so prevalent in the City. Yet "hope springs eternal in the human breast" and is nearly all that many of the smaller fry have to live on at present.

BRITISH BANKING IN 1913.

I have more than once criticised the policy of our joint stock banks in many respects. They are inclined to follow too much in the spirit of the times and do little to help the small man of ability, thus in many cases denying to the public weal much energy and enterprise. No doubt, this is to some extent inevitable, and with the gradual reduction, almost to the extent of extinction, of the private banker the enterprising business man with more ideas and ability than ready cash must look elsewhere than to the banking world for a helping hand. Another class has been hardly hit by the decay of the private banker. It consists of the individual who, honest in himself, holds securities satisfactory to the ordinary common sense man of business, but that fails to satisfy the exacting conditions of our great joint stock institutions. The fact is that our great banks can live and thrive without either of these classes, and feel justified in doing so. But it must be said that the past year has been one of triumph for British banking, which stands even higher in the world's opinion than it did at the close of 1912. The slackness of Stock Exchange business was of course an adverse factor, but against that there was great trade prosperity which proved something more than compensation. At the London Bankers' Clearing House during the past year the record year of 1912 was easily beaten by the total of £16,436,404,000 an increase of £474,631,000; truly mighty figures, almost beyond the comprehension of ordinary mortals. Apart from diminished Stock Exchange business, the depreciation in the capital value of securities, especially those high-class descriptions in which the funds of leading banks are usually invested, has to be taken into consideration. Very generous provision was made for this shrinkage in value, but the profits shewn by the leading institutions stood the strain and then shewed splendid profits. It is interesting to note, by the way, that the total amount of capital held by those banks of the United Kingdom that publish accounts—and they, of course, include all the joint stock banks—is £137,724,321. Of this sum the Bank of England is responsible for £14,563,000 and other English banks for over £53,000,000.

BRIGHTER MARKETS.

At the moment there is no question that the stock markets present a much brighter appearance. Investment business is on quite a substantial scale and even those among us who see the difficulties to growing activity in the immediate future trust that their difficulties will be overcome. There is cerainly some argument on the other side. The spurt at the commencement of the week was quite vigorous and in certain markets, its unexpectedness put the dealers in rather a dilemma, for stock was not always available when wanted. The bank rate is now down to 4 per cent and the market talks glibly of a 3½ per cent rate. The better tone has been general even Gilt-edged Government securities sparing. Home Rails have been strong and Yankees have presented a bold front. Canadian Pacifics have risen nearly seven points during the week and Berlin, always very attentive to this stock has been buying freely. Even in face of a poor traffic statement Grand Trunks improved, so far as the Junior Stocks are concerned. It was generally considered that reports from Mexico were more encouraging and Mexican Rails improved. South African and other mining shares have received more attention. Oil shares have been active and strong, while the substantial rise in the price of the metal has had a good effect on Copper shares.

Kempion, with Brown up, [illegible] for winning the Bombay City Plate.
Photo by P. Victor & Co.

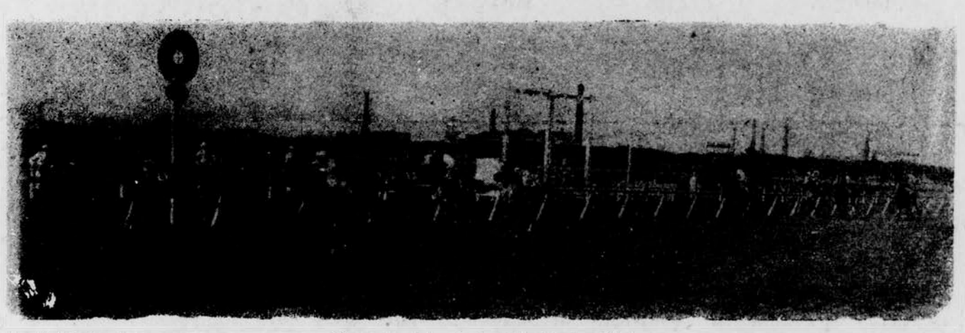


Photo by P. Victor & Co. Young Hyleci winning The Dealers Plate.

BOMBAY AMATEURS IN "THE QUAKER GIRL."

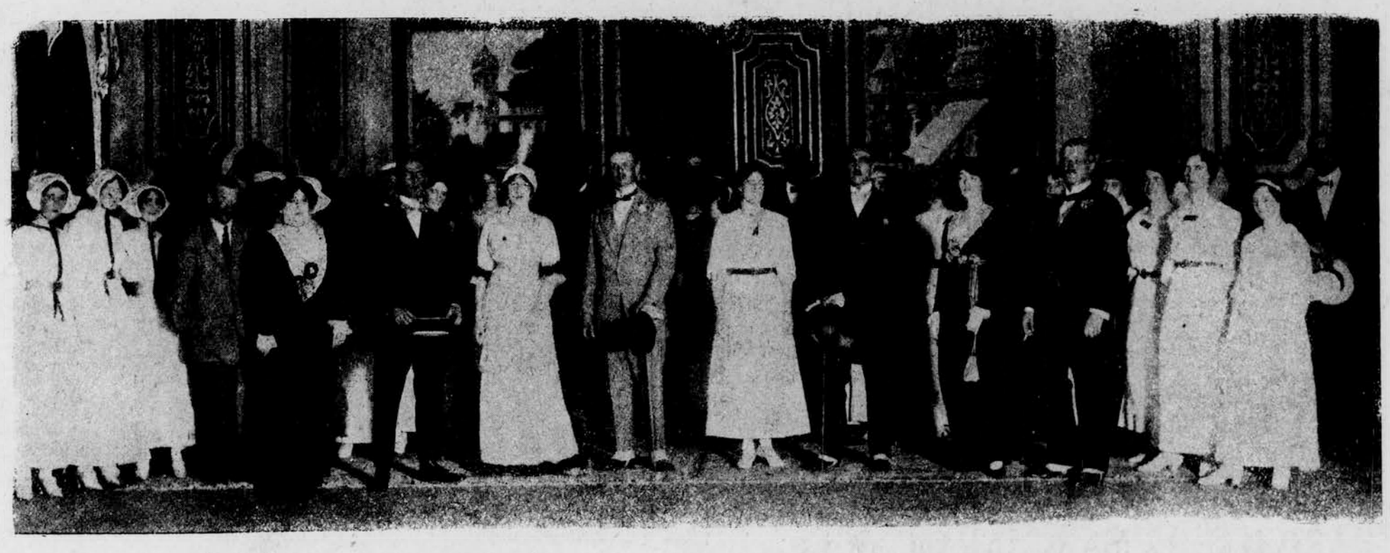


Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

Last night the Bombay A. D. C. produced "The Quaker Girl" at the Novelty Theatre before a large and fashionable audience, which greeted the performance with considerable favour. The play was cast as follows:—

Princess Mathilde, (an exiled Buonapartist Princess ..... Mrs. Saxby.
Phoebe (her maid) ..... Mrs T. Croft.
Madame Blum, (of the Maison Blum Paris) Mrs. Street.
Toinette (head employee, Maison Blum) Miss Flynn.
Mrs. Lukyn (Proprietress of the "Chequers") ..... Mrs. Philby.
Rachel Pym, (a Quakeress) ... Mrs. Webb.
Diane (of the Opera Comique, Paris) Mrs. Sandford.
Prudence (the Quaker Girl) ... Mrs. Binning.
Villagers:—Mesdames Cocke, Forbes Smith, Hart, Portlock, Scott, and Turner, and the Misses Bosworth, Cocke, Ginn, Harkness, and Alban Williams.
Quakeresses:—Mesdames Hogg, McBain, Meade, and Webb, and Miss Flynn.
Captain Charteris (a King's Messenger) Mr. D. Wilson.
Prince Carlo (an Orleanist) ..... Mr. Rooke.
Monsieur Duhamel (Minister of the Interior) ..... Mr. Dodds.
Jeremiah (the Quaker's Servant) Captain ... Mead.
Monsieur Larose (Chief of Police) ... Mr. Douglas, R. E.
Nathaniel Pym (a Quaker) ... Mr. Medley.
William (a Waiter at the "Chequers") Mr. F. Wilson.
Judge (the Village Crier) Mr. Dodds.
and
Tony Choate (of the American Embassy) Mr. F. Crofts.

Villagers:—Messrs. Bunbury, Calvacresci, Curtis, Gilks, Huddleston, Hughes, Jackson, McCann and Rook.

Quakers:—Messrs. Chessall, Gilks, Medlow Waddams, and Watts.

The piece was produced by Mr. A. Louis Cowen who also conducted and the scenery was painted under the supervision of Mr. Cecil Burns and Mr. Dinshaw Irani.

THE MIND OF THE SAVAGE.

The first of a series of lectures on "The Mind of Savage Man" was delivered at the Royal Institution on January 22, by Mr. William McDougall, Wilde Reader in Mental Philosophy at Oxford, says the "Times."

Mr. McDougall said that a school of acute Continental anthropologists had taken the view that the mental endowment of the savage, though perhaps not essentially different, yet differed widely from and was lower than that of civilized man. It was, they affirmed, not logical, but prelogical and operated, not by the rational mode which characterized civilized man, but by curious processes in which tradition, emotion, and mass suggestion played a predominant part. This Continental view was open to criticism in two main respects. Apart altogether from the metaphysical consideration that logical laws appear to be essential laws of mind, it was to be observed that the laws to which the savage mind seems indifferent are not the laws of logic, but the laws of mechanistic science. But the same indifference might be found in civilized man, and not merely in the superstitions of peasantry, but in the belief in luck, omens, mascots, unlucky numbers, and the like, which was common even among cultured people. In the second place the Continental anthropologists seemed to confuse their own particular world with the world of civilized man. But the scientific world differed from the rest of the civilized world more than the rest of the civilized world differed from the savage. It was there that the great gap really lay. Mr. McDougall went on to argue that civilization seemed to be due rather to favourable accidents of physical and geographical conditions than to the superior mental endowment of the civilized races. The measure of the mental capacity of a race was not the material or intellectual instruments at their disposal, but the skill with which the instruments were used. There were two important points of evidence to be noted. First exact measurements had shown that sensory capacity was practically uniform throughout mankind. This was, perhaps, the most striking presumption in favour of the view that the human race is derived from one common stock, which had reached a fair stage of development before it divided. Secondly, a similar result had been shown in the case of brain mass, in which, for example, the savage of the interior of Borneo showed the same average as the Oxford undergraduate.

UPSIDE-DOWN DINNER.

The "upside-down" dinner to Mr. B. C. Hucks and Mr. Gustav Hamel, the English airmen who fly upside down, at the Royal Automobile Club, Pall Mall, on January 16, turned out just what was expected—a splendid rag, says the "Daily Mail."

From the beginning when the toast overstre announced "coffee is served," things went up-side down swimmingly to the hors d'oeuvres. Even the waiters in pilots overalls entered into the joke and asked, "Coffee thick or clear, sir?"

Everything possible was made to appear topsy-turvy, and the effect was perhaps at its best when the Asperges Renversees was being negotiated, several of the pilots almost completing a distinct loop. The lobster was also made to loop-the-loop. It was carried in solemn procession round the loop-shaped table to a chorus of cheers.

An upside-down animal viewed the proceedings. Just before the dinner began Mr. Gustav Hamel was presented with a silver fox, which lives an inverted life. It watched the dinner with sympathetic interest.

Mr. Hucks started his speech with "Finally, gentlemen," and then went on to "fifthly," working back to "firstly," then taking his seat.

During the dinner M. Pruger, who prepared the upside-down menu, looked in a little anxiously to see how things were going, but he need have had no fear. Though upside-down, everything harmonised. With sweets looking like entrees, entrees made up like sweets, and other culinary Clarkson effects, by the middle of dinner it was difficult to realise that things were not as they should be.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.